

EEC summit deadlock on sanctions

EEC leaders meeting in The Hague were still deadlocked last night on taking sanctions against South Africa. Mrs Thatcher has told Mr Kinnock that Labour's sanctions proposals would not lead to peaceful change.

From Richard Owen, The Hague. Sources said Britain was willing to consider reluctantly limited "negative" sanctions provided they were combined with positive measures, such as legal and financial aid to black opposition groups.

No early end for emergency rule

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg. South Africa's Bureau for Information reported that another five blacks were killed in the 24 hours up to 6 am yesterday, and a senior government minister served notice that there would be no early end to the country-wide state of emergency.

Thatcher still opposed to general sanctions

The Prime Minister and other ministers continued yesterday to voice opposition to general economic sanctions against South Africa even as EEC ministers met to discuss a package of measures (Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent, writes).

Nigerian court frees British engineers

Lagos (Reuters) - Two British engineers held in Nigeria for more than two years yesterday won their appeal against 14-year jail terms for conspiracy and theft of an executive jet.

Trade deficit hits £666m as oil slumps

A slump in the value of oil exports to their lowest level for six years helped produce a £666 million trade deficit for Britain last month. But services and the other invisible items of trade pushed the current account into surplus, by £34 million.



Anne Hobbs powering her way to a second-round victory over American Zena Garrison at Wimbledon yesterday

Hobbs win over No 9 seed

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent. Anne Hobbs, the British champion, put up her best performance in 10 years of play at Wimbledon yesterday by defeating American Zena Garrison, a semi-finalist last year, in the No 9 seed, by 6-4, 6-6, 6-4 in the second round.

Sahara air heralds hot spell

By a Staff Reporter. Britain basked in a mini-heatwave yesterday with temperatures reaching 84F in the West Country and weathermen predicting a hot weekend up to 10 degrees above the norm for late June.

Lawyers' revised pay offer to remain secret

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent. The Lord Chancellor's revised pay offer to lawyers in England and Wales for criminal legal aid work will be put to both branches of the profession today in secret.

Falklands flights deal

Virgin Atlantic, Mr Richard Branson's airline, announced yesterday that it had won a short-term Ministry of Defence contract to operate Boeing 747 flights to carry servicemen, contractors and cargo to the Falkland Islands.

Tripos results

Tripos examination results from Cambridge in land economy, chemical engineering (parts 1 and 2), computer science and mathematics (parts 2 and 3) are published today.

Driver banned 'under limit'

By Craig Seton. In the first case of its kind in Britain, a motorist has been found guilty of drink driving and banned, even though the amount of alcohol in his blood was well below the legal limit.

MPs support quick decision over Stalker

By Richard Evans and Peter Davenport. The police investigation into Mr John Stalker, deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester, is to continue in spite of his protests that he is innocent of any wrong doing and mounting concern from MPs.

Armstrong to stay on as Cabinet Secretary

The Prime Minister has asked Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, to stay on beyond his expected retirement date until the next general election (Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent writes).

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Portfolios Gold

The Times Portfolio Gold daily competition prize of £4,000 was shared yesterday by four readers: Mrs S.Pontin of Burgess Hill, West Sussex; Mrs D.K.Chatterton of Ferring, West Sussex; Mr A.Jackson of London, S.W.6; and Mrs E.Blaikie of Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty.

On This Day

Our correspondent writes from Appleby, Westmoreland, of the high feelings, brawls and abuse accompanying General Election hustings on June 27, 1826.

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Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Apps, Arts, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Business, Court, Crosswords, Diary, Features, Law Report, Leaders, Letters, Motoring, Obituary, Parliament, Sale Room, Science, Sport, Theatre, TV & Radio, Universities, Weather.

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Workers have never had it so good, Tebbit insists

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Norman Tebbit yesterday defended Lord Young of Graffham's remark last month that the 87 per cent of people in work have never had it so good.

The Conservative Party chairman told businessmen at the Cutler's Feast in Sheffield that the truth of his Cabinet colleague's observation had been partly obscured by the "blindered criticisms" of the opposition parties and sections of the press.

It was denounced as an "insult" to the unemployed by Mr Gerald Kaufman, Labour's home affairs spokesman, and also came under attack from Tory backbenchers on the left of the party.

Mr Tebbit said: "David Young had it right: those in work have it good, and they want it better. But they had better look at the consequences."

Spiralling unit wage costs, which rose 8.25 per cent in the first quarter of this year, would price those in work out of jobs and keep the unemployed on the sidelines.

Mr Tebbit rebuked both managers and union leaders, saying manufacturing industry appeared to have within it "too many people who have learnt nothing in the last decade."

Mr Tebbit coupled his warnings about the dangers of excessive wage rises with a typically robust assault on those, within and outside his party, who are pressing the

Heseltine calls for inner-city subsidies

By Hugh Clayton

The Government has not done enough to help economic revival in the inner cities, Mr Michael Heseltine, former Secretary of State for Defence who resigned over the Westland affair, said yesterday.

He called for extra subsidies for new small companies in deprived areas. They would include payment of loan costs in the first year of business and freedom from rates in the first two.

"There is a growing number of Conservative colleagues who share these views," Mr Heseltine told reporters before speaking at the annual conference of the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy in Bournemouth.

He would not say if he had proposed such changes unsuccessfully when he had been Secretary of State for the Environment in the early 1980s. He pioneered task forces to regenerate deprived inner cities after riots in Toxteth, Liverpool, and Brixton, south London, in 1981.

"I am not prepared to become involved in discussions of what I did and did not do when I was in government," Mr Heseltine said.

"I am making proposals about the structure of government which it would not have been appropriate for the Secretary of State for the Environment or Defence to do within the collective consensus of government."

He called for the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry to be given the same status in the Government as the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"The concern of governments in this country has been with economic strategy, but it is not concerned with the minutiae of industrial strategy."

The Japanese, French and West German economies have been more successful than the British. There was much that Britain could learn from them.

"Our industrial decline is not the product of one party or one government. It has flowed over time because the divisions within the capitalist system have been exploited by politics."

Kinnock's onslaught on Star Wars

By Paul Valley

The US government's Star Wars programme is more likely to cause a massive escalation of the arms race than bring an end to it, Mr Neil Kinnock claimed yesterday.

The Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) would also destabilize Nato, take critical nuclear decisions out of human hands and give them to computers, lead to a new brain drain on British scientific talent, and be extravagantly expensive.

He was speaking in London at the launch of a wide-based anti-Star Wars pressure group. The aims of The Coalition Against Star Wars also received the support of Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, and Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, along with that of an extensive collection of nuclear physicists, computer experts and environmental and peace groups.

Mr Kinnock described the concept of an invulnerable nuclear umbrella as a "dangerous fantasy" which created false notions of security. He quoted the words of Mr George Ball, a former US Ambassador to the United Nations, who had denounced President Reagan's Star Wars suggestion as "one of the most irresponsible acts by a head of State in modern times."

The SDI plan was contrary to the best strategic defence interests of the West, Mr Kinnock said. It would add a new dimension to the arms race which would invite the Russians to respond with massively increased numbers of missiles designed to pierce or evade the SDI system.

Mr Steel, in a statement to the meeting, described SDI as "a programme not only in violation of a strategy but also of feasibility. It was a quantum leap into a political, strategic and technological abyss". He also attacked the financial returns of British



Mr Neil Kinnock at yesterday's launch of the Coalition Against Star Wars (Photograph: Chris Harris).

involvement, which were now seen to be only a tiny percentage of what had been promised.

Dr Owen said that the SDP did not oppose prudent research into space defence systems; but SDI, he said, relied on technological progress the feasibility of which was unknown.

"It is designed to be effective only against ballistic missiles and would have no effect on cruise missiles. It might therefore impose strains on

Nato since it might be perceived as the first stage of an American disengagement from the European allies."

SDI, even in its early research stages, would also draw resources away from other areas of defence effort.

Nuclear physicists and computer scientists at the meeting attacked the scientific premises on which the Star Wars scheme rested. These were based on fantasy rather than what was scientifically possible, they argued.

Walker restates nuclear policy

By Teresa Poole

The Western world faces a severe recession if it abandoned nuclear power, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy said yesterday.

For the first time in man's history, a world crippled by a shortage of energy had become a possibility, he told the Engineering Employers' Federation.

"The eradication of nuclear energy has dangers that cannot be met. The Third World could not enhance its living standards. The developed world would plunge to lower living standards," he said.

"We care about the standards of living of generations yet to come, we must meet the challenges of the nuclear age and not retreat in to the irresponsible course of leaving our children and grandchildren a world in deep and probably irreversible decline."

The recession and massive unemployment that came after the 1973 oil shock had been nothing compared with the likely impact of eradicating nuclear power, he added.

Mr Walker's speech comes at a time when public faith in nuclear power has been severely shaken by the nuclear accident at Chernobyl. It appears to put the Government firmly on the side of further investment in nuclear power, just three months before the public inquiry on the proposed £1,300 million Sizewell B pressurised water reactor is due to report.

Mr Walker admitted that the Chernobyl incident had activated the "fear of the unknown", but said there were no alternatives which were likely to be available within the near future.

Mr Stewart Boyle, energy campaigner at Friends of the Earth, said Mr Walker appeared to be preparing the public for a quick decision on Sizewell B, regardless of what the inquiry recommended.

New plays lead £7m TV drama festival

By Arts Correspondent

The BBC announced a £7 million summer festival of drama yesterday, which will feature 35 new plays and films.

Both channels will show a play a week from next month until the end of October, some by writers new to television.

Paul Scofield appears in a BBC Scotland production, *Only Yesterday*, by Julian Gloyne, the novelist, along with Dame Wendy Hiller, on July 13. Connie Chapman, Barry Foster, Sheila Gish and John Stride play leading roles in *Born in the Gardens*, Clive Swift appears in *Altogether Now*, and Joan Hickson plays a criminal in *Daylight Robbery*.

Parliament, page 4

19 held in fraud swoop

Nineteen people were being questioned by the police last night about a fraud conspiracy after raids by detectives on a score of homes in the Reading and Maidenhead areas.

They were held during Operation Bodkin, described as a lengthy investigation involving police, social security investigators and members of the Post Office investigation unit. A detective emphasized that the people held are not all claimants.

Militant plea is deferred

Mr Tony Mulhearn, president of Liverpool district Labour party, who was expelled from the national party last month because of his links with Militant Tendency, failed in the High Court yesterday to win an order compelling the executive to disclose what he said to each other in considering his case.

But the judge said that Mr Mulhearn must renew the application today when he seeks an injunction to stop the executive from implementing their decision to expel him.

Barrister is suspended

Mr Vivian Price, QC, has been suspended from practising as a barrister for six months from June 17.

The disciplinary tribunal of the Society of the Inns of Court and the Bar imposed the sentence after finding proved two charges of professional misconduct, relating to Mr Price's conviction by London magistrates of failing to supply Value Added Tax returns; and later proceedings for failing to pay the fines.

Vets' anger at slaughter

Veterinary surgeons are outraged at the suggestion that ritual slaughter of animals without stunning was to continue, the British Veterinary Association said yesterday.

The Farm Animal Welfare Council has recommended that legislation permitting such slaughter should be repealed, but although ministers are studying the report, their delay in making a response has been widely interpreted as an unwillingness to act.

£16m school vandalism bill

Vandalism of and arson to school buildings cost 60 education authorities £16 million last year, it was disclosed yesterday.

Mr Chris Patten, Minister of State for Education, said his department has sent councils a discussion paper on methods of protecting schools against damage and theft, which are committed by outsiders as well as pupils.

£400m Rover deal in US

Austin Rover has won a deal to sell 30,000 of its new Rover cars in the United States.

It is worth at least £400 million in the first year and supplies of spare parts will add millions more to the order. American dealers were impressed when they saw the top model, the Sterling, at a sneak preview a year ago.

New outbreak of swine fever

A new outbreak of classical swine fever, the eighth so far this year, was confirmed yesterday on a farm at Milton Abbot, Devon.

Several hundred pigs were slaughtered and the Ministry of Agriculture launched an immediate investigation.

Gun charge

Nezar Hindawi, an Arab charged with trying to destroy a jumbo jet at Heathrow Airport and conspiring to murder his pregnant girlfriend, was further accused of unlawfully having a semi-automatic pistol and two magazines containing 10 bullets, when he appeared on remand at Lambeth Magistrates' Court yesterday.

Firm chiefs joust for top Tory post

By Our Political Reporter

A big behind-the-scenes struggle is taking place in the Conservative Party over who will take over as chairman of the powerful National Union Executive Committee.

Superficially, the battle is being seen as a contest between the grandees and the ences between the three candidates centre more on style than political substance.

The post, which is held for five years, carries enormous prestige and influence. As representative of the voluntary wing of the Conservative Party, the chairman has untrammeled access to Downing Street and his term of office is normally rewarded with a peerage.

Added attention is being attached to the election, the subject of speculation and political machination at Central Office, because the next term of office is almost certain to coincide with Mrs Thatcher's departure and the selection of a new leader.

The executive committee oversees key areas such as party discipline and reselection of MPs, and exercises a vital function in acting as the eyes and ears of Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman.

The three contenders are all wealthy businessmen: Sir Basil Feldman, aged 59, a multi-millionaire clothing magnate; Sir Peter Lane, aged 61, a senior partner in a firm of chartered accountants; and Sir Ian McLeod, aged 59, who was

Thatcher wants more women MPs

Mrs Thatcher says she would like to see three or four times as many women in Parliament as at present, although she thought many would not like getting up and making speeches in public, because they tended to sound too strident.

Speaking on the Central Television programme *Central Lobby*, Mrs Thatcher said it was a "great disappointment" that the

Labour gives rates pledge

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Central government should allow local councils to set their rates without using the grant mechanism to penalize high spenders, Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, said (George Hill writes).

He told the annual conference of the Association of District Councils, in Eastbourne, that a Labour government would remove the "coercive element" from the rate support grant formula.

"Councils must be allowed to assess their own needs and raise whatever level of local revenue is, first, necessary to meet them and, second, acceptable to the local voters."

Labour has been committed to repeal the Rates Act, 1984, with its machinery to penalize councils setting their rates above a determined level, by cutting grants by £1.20, or more, for every £1 by which a council's rate exceeds its assessment.

"Of course I know that a promise to remove the coercive element will provoke some newspapers into cries of prophesy about rate increases under Labour," Mr Hattersley said.

Meacher pledges £3bn NHS boost

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Meacher, Opposition spokesman on health and social security, yesterday committed a future Labour government to spending £3 billion on the NHS over five years.

He said his party would follow the Tory example over defence and guarantee three per cent growth above the rate of inflation to erase the "picture of decay and despair" heaped upon by the Government.

Mr Meacher denied that the target was "over ambitious", saying that both France and West Germany spend 50 per cent more on health as a proportion of gross national product than Britain.

"Under this Government,

Charity tax relief scheme unveiled

By Mark Dowd

Details of the new payroll scheme for charities, announced by the Chancellor in his March budget, were unveiled in a prospectus issued yesterday by the Inland Revenue.

It is an entirely new tax relief for charitable donations of up to £100 a year and forms part of a wider package which will increase substantially the tax reliefs available to individuals and businesses who wish to make charitable contributions.

It is envisaged that the Inland Revenue will set up agencies to co-ordinate the scheme. An employer who wishes to make the scheme available to his employees will

Police sue Government for more cash

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

The West Yorkshire Police Authority claimed in the High Court in London yesterday that its £50.17 million grant for the coming year from the Secretary of State for the Environment was not enough to carry out its statutory duties.

It is asking Mr Justice McCowan to quash the minister's decision that the figure for grant-related expenditure was sufficient to meet its needs.

Mr Alan Fletcher, QC, for the authority, told the judge it was seeking a declaration that the ruling under the 1980 Local Government and Land Planning Act was contrary to the law.

He said the minister had erred in law by failing to take into account the fact that the Home Secretary had determined the authority's level of expenditure under the 1984 Rates Act at £60.16 million.

Mr Hurd had indicated that he was proposing to increase the level at a later date to #63.269 million which he said would allow the authority to discharge its statutory duties under the 1964 Police Act.

The judge was told that another authority, Merseyside, had intended bringing a similar action. But the minister had agreed that the result of West Yorkshire's claim would apply in Merseyside as well.

The hearing continues today.

Stalker affair

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

The Police Complaints Authority came into being in April 1985, succeeding the Police Complaints Board and created by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act passed late in 1984. The chairman of the authority is Sir Cecil Cluliver, the former Ombudsman.

The authority is made up of a chairman and at least eight other members appointed by the Home Secretary. Two of the eight sit as deputy chairmen and one of these is Mr Roland Moyle, a former Labour junior minister.

Members of the authority are appointed for three years. Within the authority there are two divisions. One deals with discipline cases and the other handles the supervision of complaints.

Some categories of case must be referred to the authority such as allegations that a policeman's conduct has led to death or serious injury. Cases can be referred to the authority by a chief constable or police authority and the authority can take over an investigation if the authority thinks it is in the public interest.

Both chief constables and police authorities can also refer a matter to the complaints authority if they believe an officer has committed a crime or breach of discipline which should be passed to the authority because of the gravity of what is said to be involved.

When the authority takes over a case it approves the appointment of an investigating officer who works with a member of the authority. The authority member oversees the work and the authority can pass the final report to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Since the authority began operations its members have been involved in the investigation into the shooting of Mrs Cherry Groce, which led to the Brixton riots in south London.

MPs back call for speedy decision

Continued from page 1

Mr Hurd disclosed he was "deeply concerned" about the anti-police activities of Manchester City Council and criticized Mr Gerald Kaufman, a Manchester MP and Labour home affairs spokesman.

Mr Hurd lauded his attack on anti-police activities after two Conservative MPs had referred to a "scurrilous" publication produced by the council which appeared to accuse the police of "conniving" at murder and believed neighbourhood watch schemes were an exercise in

setting up a secret police force.

Mr Hurd said: "I am deeply worried about what is coming out of the city of Manchester. They seem to be following the worst examples of the worst London boroughs in their anti-police activities."

Turning his attack against Mr Kaufman, Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton, he added: "These are the right honourable gentleman's followers in the right honourable gentleman's city. What we don't yet know is whether he has the power or the will to do anything about it."

'Deplorable' behaviour of judge on court plea

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

Judge Pickles behaved "deplorably" in repeatedly blocking a barrister's pleas not to send a young first offender to prison, Lord Justice May said in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

He hoped there would be no further cases of Judge Pickles preventing lawyers from putting forward mitigation.

Lord Justice May, Mr Justice Kenneth Jones and Mr Justice Allott allowed an appeal by Derek Harris, aged 18, by reducing his sentence of 21 months' youth custody to 12 months.

Harris, of Moresdale Lane, Leeds, was sentenced by Judge Pickles on February 18 for burglary and theft.

His counsel, Mr William Hirst, told the Court of Appeal that he had tried to recommend a non-custodial sentence for Harris.

But he had "faced a haranguing" from Judge Pickles, who said the teenager had to learn the hard way that burglaries could not be tolerated.

Lord Justice May said: "It seems to us quite clear that, on about six or seven occasions in the course of Mr Hirst's submissions, the judge interrupted and effectively prevented him from making the mitigation he wanted to make."

"That is to be deplorable. Judges should not descend into the arena in this way, nor make the denigratory and, indeed, offensive comments, offensive to both counsel and defendant, which were made in this particular case."

Law Report, page 35

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Urgent recruiting drive will combat shortage of specialist teachers

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Urgent consultations on ways to combat the teacher shortage in mathematics and physics and craft, design and technology were announced yesterday by Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Steps taken in recent years to improve the supply of these teachers have failed and a new approach is needed, a draft consultative document published by the Department of Education and Science and the Welsh Office says. Comments are invited by the end of December, and the Government says it will consider proposals.

Pay levels and career prospects are recognized as important factors in recruiting and retaining subject specialists, which is why the Government wants to see these issues reformed in the Acs talks.

Other initiatives being undertaken are the recruitment of extra teachers from:

- People with the right A levels or degrees;
- People with limited qualifications in these subjects;
- Mature people with relevant qualifications or experience, including people transferring from other employment;
- Qualified teachers returning to teaching;
- Serving teachers of other subjects;
- Serving teachers of mathematics and physics or craft, design and technology who need further training to become as effective as their colleagues.

Last year recruitment to teacher training in mathematics and physics, and craft, design and technology reached only about two-thirds of the target.

Applications suggest a further fall in recruitment this September, with teacher training colleges having to take students "whose chances of success may be questionable", the document says.

Although figures for unfilled posts are not very high, tuition in mathematics and physics and craft, design and technology is often given by inadequately qualified teachers, so there is a hidden shortage as well.

A survey in 1984 showed that 13 per cent of mathematics and 17 per cent of physics lessons were taught by teachers without degrees in the subject.

The figures are worse if subsidiary higher education

studies are excluded, only 45 per cent of mathematics and 57 per cent of physics lessons were taught by teachers with main qualifications in these subjects.

If fewer pupils take these subjects in public examinations, this will affect numbers going on to degree courses, and eventually finding their way into teaching.

The fall in pupil numbers is unlikely to help because so many serving teachers in the shortage subjects are leaving.

There was a marked increase in the loss of mathematics and physics graduates in 1984-5 and again in 1985-6. In the last year the rate of loss of mathematics graduates reached 10 per cent. Population changes in the next decade will exacerbate the problems because the proportion of young people entering the employment market will be shrinking, at a time when the secondary school population and therefore teacher demand, will be rising.

Among the initiatives is a government plan to set up with the local authorities a national network to provide information and advice on teaching as a career, with a particular focus on students whose expertise is in short supply in schools.

The document asks whether teacher trainees in the shortage subjects might receive more in the way of a grant than other trainees. At present they receive a bursary of £1,200 in addition to the ordinary grant.



Sex book for young upsets MP

By Mark Dowd

Many adults still have only a vague understanding of basic sex education, a family doctor claimed yesterday at the launch of his book, *Growing Up*.

Dr James Docherty's book is aimed at 11 to 15-year-olds and their parents, and contains three-dimensional illustrations of the internal sex organs, and sequences showing coitus and conception.

It has been checked and approved by the Royal Society of Medicine, but Mr Harry Greenwood, Conservative MP for Ealing North, has described the publication as a "hard-core pornographic magazine".

In response, Dr Docherty said: "In this book, sex is set in a cultural and moral context, reiterating the importance of the non-physical aspects of a relationship. It is not merely a manual of sex." *Growing Up: a guide for children and parents* (Modus Books, £9.95 and £5.95).

College calls for reprieve on funds

By Our Education Correspondent

Birkbeck College in London, which faces an uncertain future because of a 30 per cent cut in funding during the next four years, is preparing a detailed document to defend its case.

The paper will be considered at a meeting of the University Grants Committee on July 10, at which the committee will review its new formula for funding part-time students at half the cost of full-timers.

Birkbeck, where all students are part-time, working during the day and studying at night, stands to lose more than £2 million.

The document being drawn up for the committee aims to show the special nature of Birkbeck in the university system. It is the only university college in the country concentrating entirely on teaching part-timers, and believes that it should therefore be funded adequately. The Government gives high priority to the education of mature students.

Professor Roderick Floud, head of Birkbeck's history department, said that the document would demonstrate the efficiency with which the college does its work.

"Birkbeck is special and therefore has to be treated specially rather than in conjunction with all other kinds of part-time student," he said. "Birkbeck is a very special part of the university system and the UGC has been funding that special role for a long time."

In the past London University had been funding Birkbeck at the rate of 0.8 of that for full-time students.

Professor Floud said: "We want an appropriate evaluation of the costs. Students at Birkbeck have been collecting signatures for a petition, and the staff has passed a motion deploring the committee's decision."

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The Queen seeing off the first runners from the forecourt of Buckingham Palace yesterday in the relay race which will carry her message for the opening ceremony of the Commonwealth Games through the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Nearly 1,000 club athletes and several thousand schoolchildren will run distances averaging 1.5 miles each in the 1,500-mile relay. Royal Mail staff and vehicles will support the runners, and the Royal Mail's Datapost courier service will fly the Queen's message to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. Photograph: Tim Bishop.

'Fighting spirit' treatment for cancer

By Thomson Prentice Science Correspondent

Cancer patients are in be encouraged to fight for their lives and taught how to cope with the psychological impact of the disease, in a £1 million project announced yesterday.

Doctors, nurses and other health care workers will also be offered training in giving emotional support to cancer victims and their families.

Studies are to be carried out to assess whether a "fighting spirit" attitude helps patients with incurable forms of cancer to live longer than those who adopt a fatalistic approach to their illness.

The Cancer Research Campaign, which funds about a third of all British research into the disease, is setting up two centres, in London and Manchester, to investigate psychological distress among patients and to develop therapies to relieve it.

Among the 20,000 women who develop breast cancer every year, 40 per cent may be so emotionally affected that they require psychiatric help, Professor Tim McElwain, head of the section of medicine at the Institute of Cancer Research, said.

"Progress in treatment is not enough. People must be restored to a full emotional life as well," he said.

Dr Steven Greer, director of the new centre at the Royal Marsden Hospital, London, said there was some evidence that a "fighting spirit" could affect patients' survival.

Among a small group of women with breast cancer who have been studied, 75 per cent of those who displayed such a determined attitude, were still alive five years later, compared with 35 per cent whose attitude was of either stoic acceptance or hopelessness.

"We want to try to reinforce those positive attitudes and to try to encourage others to adopt them in the hope that this might, just might, improve their duration of survival," Dr Greer said.

Dr Peter Maguire, director of the new centre at the Christie Hospital, Manchester, said one of their biggest problems was the attitude of some doctors and nurses, who, because they were dedicated and concerned, found it difficult to get close to their patients and to understand their worries.

Club set to foil tennis forgeries

By John Goodbody Sports News Correspondent

Wimbledon has secretly changed the printing of centre court tickets to try to prevent forgeries.

Last year counterfeit tickets circulated at Wimbledon with more than 20 people on some days being affected.

The All England Club said yesterday: "We recognize that we have been extremely fortunate in the past, but last year we suffered. We have now tightened up by altering the design."

The forgeries were so expert that they deceived many officials. Some spectators arrived at their seats to find people already occupying them.

With £18 seats for the men's final on July 6 already reaching £400 on the black market outside the ground, there is an immense temptation for tickets to be forged.

"We urge people not to buy tickets from touts. They bought the forgeries last year and they and a few members of the public suffered," the club said.

One company, Earlmount, which sold hospitality packages for the fortnight including centre court tickets, went into receivership owing £100,000. Mr Steven Shalson, its director, blamed the forgeries.

Last year police believed that thousands of counterfeit tickets were destroyed after they had discovered that they had been printed. Match report, page 40

Call for random breath test

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors yesterday called for random breath testing outside public houses and restaurants to cut the death toll of drinking and driving.

By a large majority, the British Medical Association backed the call for breath tests to be used where they would have most effect.

Dr John Marks, chairman of the BMA's council said he wanted the police "to sit outside my local pub or restaurant to catch chaps who are going to drive far in excess of the legal limit."

"We want the police to have the power to sit quietly outside to stop people who are going to drive, at any time of day, before they finish up either putting themselves or someone else in hospital."

Dr Myer Goldman, a consultant radiologist from Liverpool, said: "Any accident and emergency doctor will not need reminding of the increase in accidents after 11pm on Friday and Saturday nights."

BMA conference

Doctors yesterday called for random breath testing outside public houses and restaurants to cut the death toll of drinking and driving.

Accidents caused by alcohol were the biggest single cause of death in people aged under 25. "This carnage is a scandal and it is largely preventable", he said.

Only one in 250 drivers who do drink are caught, he said. "No wonder most decide to take a chance."

When the breath test was first introduced there had been a drop in drink-driving offences, but the numbers have crept up again.

People argued that random tests were an infringement of liberty. But "the liberty to drink and hurt a ton of metal along the road at 70mph can no longer be tolerated", he told the association conference in Scarborough.

The conference also called for the Government to ban the sale of Skoal Bandit, the fruit and mint flavoured "tobacco tea-bags" that can cause oral cancer. And for an end to the allowance of duty-free cigarettes given to some Royal Navy personnel.

Nuclear choice defined

The association is to study the criteria for treating patients after a nuclear attack.

Doctors told the meeting that normal ethical considerations would have to be abandoned.

Diabetics and others on long-term treatment would probably have to be denied it, as might young children, the elderly and others, to preserve people with skills crucial to survival.

Dr John Dawson, head of the association's professional division, said that after a nuclear attack "you would have to consider who you are going to save; who would be valuable in the long term."

The issue would have to be discussed and agreed openly.

Tidal power switch-on plan in 1996

By Peter Daveport and Derek Harris

Plans to build a £450 million barrage across the river Mersey were unveiled yesterday along with the prospect of tidal-powered electricity by 1996.

The Mersey Barrage Company, a consortium of 17 companies and financial institutions, has begun a two-year feasibility study into the project.

The study, which will cost £800,000, will examine two suggested sites for the barrage, one across the mouth of the river from New Brighton to Liverpool and the second, further upstream, from Rock Ferry to Liverpool.

The barrage would take 10 years to complete, provide 3,000 jobs in an area of high unemployment and benefit the tourist industry by creating a huge lake to be used for water sports.

The barrage, which will be the first in this country, would harness the tidal power of the Mersey to generate 0.05 per cent of the electricity demand of England and Wales, worth £1 million a week.

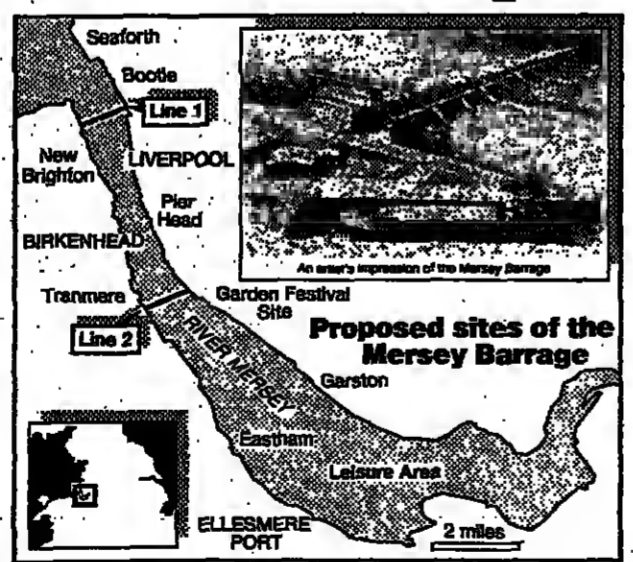
The Mersey's tidal movements of 30 to 36 ft are among the greatest in the world.

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said that tidal power had its problems because its variable nature meant it would not necessarily coincide with peak electricity demands. But he estimated that it could provide up to 8 per cent of present electricity demand.

The company is under the chairmanship of Mr Desmond Pither, who is chief executive of Littlewoods.

Mr Pither said: "It is a capital programme that will make money. The expectation is for a return on investment of 8 per cent." The actual rate of return will depend crucially on oil prices when the project becomes operational, he said.

It is expected to take 25 years to cover the cost of the project.



Proposed sites of the Mersey Barrage

The barrage could bring a whole new dimension to employment prospects in the area. Mr Pither said. Port facilities would become more attractive with deep-water berths readily able to take the largest ships, such as tankers, and offering a time-saving with motorway connections to key parts of the country.

Recreational use of the lake, which would be created upriver of the barrage, would be enhanced by present work on reducing pollution in the river. Mr Pither said.

A barrage was first suggested seriously in 1980 but yesterday's announcement is the first big step towards realizing the project.

The Department of Energy is already supporting exploration of the possibilities of a tidal barrage on the Severn estuary. But it is unlikely to be completed before the end of the century, Mr Walker said. The maximum energy output was likely to be the equivalent of 5 per cent of Britain's current electricity demand, he added.

Southern Tidal Power Group, a consortium of constructional and engineering interests, has shared the cost of a feasibility study which has now gone to Mr Walker for consideration.

The only other scheme being actively pursued locally is for a barrage at Cardiff harbour.

While Mr Walker pointed out that tidal power was unable to provide a consistent supply, the proponents of this source of energy have argued that this can to some extent be overcome if barrages were sited in a number of places around Britain to take advantage of different tides.

A possibility being explored for the Mersey scheme is for the turbines to be used as pumps, employing off-peak electricity, to increase the head of trapped water so that more electricity could be generated for hours of peak demand. Even without that, in each

Swords will not be worn, Mr Gieve decrees

By Alan Hamilton

The class of person being invited to next month's royal wedding in Westminster Abbey is the class of person who would have been schooled almost from birth to avoid such sartorial solecisms as wearing a sword while sitting in a church pew. Help is at hand, however, for those few who might be uncertain of the finer points of the day's dress.

Mr Robert Gieve, vice-chairman of Gieves and Hawkes, tailors to the Royal Navy and therefore to Prince Andrew, yesterday announced an advisory service for both ladies and gentlemen anxious not to appear in the abbey unsuitably attired.

Mr Gieve conceded that, of about 1,700 guests expected at the union of the Prince and Miss Sarah Ferguson, perhaps not more than 2 per cent would need his advice.

Guests, unless they are immediate family or ushers, should eschew the burtonhole. Officers, unless they are on duty as attendants or ushers, should not wear their swords; there would be an unholly clatter from the body of the kirk if they did.

Brocade waistcoats are regarded as *de trop*, and shirts should sport cufflinks rather than buttons at the wrist. For ladies, an equal *fixax pas* would be to arrive without gloves, or to wear a broad-brimmed hat.

Black or Ascot grey morning coats are equally acceptable for men. But medals and ribbons would not normally be worn on such an occasion.

Overall, Mr Gieve's guidelines counsel moderation for ladies and an absence of over-fancy accoutrements, such as fancy shoes, for men.

"The wedding is the bride's day; it is not like Ascot where people are trying to catch the eye," Mr Gieve said yesterday.

Guests may find Mr Gieve's advice entirely unnecessary; the invitations state quite plainly that lounge suits are perfectly acceptable.

Black or Ascot grey morning coats are equally acceptable for men. But medals and ribbons would not normally be worn on such an occasion.

Overall, Mr Gieve's guidelines counsel moderation for ladies and an absence of over-fancy accoutrements, such as fancy shoes, for men.

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Concerted action best way forward

SOUTH AFRICA

Mandatory and comprehensive sanctions would be disastrous for Britain and for relationships with South Africa, Mr John Biffen, the Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Commons, told Mr Neil Kinnock, the Leader of the Opposition, during noisy Commons questions when Mr Biffen stood in for Mrs Thatcher, who is attending the European Council in The Hague.

The Government's decision to meet Mr Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress, underlined, he said, the Government's determination to have a forward policy on the issue, but it must always be related to effectiveness of cooperation with Britain's allies.

Mr Kinnock called for intensified pressure by the Government on South Africa in the light of the South African Government's reaction to the meeting with Mr Tambo.

Referring to the crisis, Mr Stanley Thorne (Preston, Lab) said: He will have seen the statement of the European Persons' Group which says that unless there are economic measures taken against South Africa, the cost will be counted in millions of lives. What is the Government going to do about that catastrophe?

Mr Biffen: Initially we shall discuss this matter with our allies. That is precisely what is happening in The Hague. We shall determine a policy which will take account not only of our desire for peaceful change in South Africa, but also of national interests.

Mr William Cash (Stafford, C): In a radio broadcast last week, a member of the South African parliament, an Indian, said that the people who had given that particular report should have

taken careful note of the effect it would have on the South African blacks and he resisted the idea of economic sanctions because he believed it would not be in their interests.

Mr Biffen: I note what he says and these are all views that can be decided against the developments that will proceed from The Hague conference. We are wise to proceed with a clear commitment that whatever shall be done shall be seen to be effective in the context of co-operation with our allies.

Mr Kinnock: Will be also note that the non-white members of that so-called tri-partite parliament walked out when both used the President's Council in order to overrule their objections to the Internal Security Act, which gives totalitarian powers?

Can I welcome the Government's related but nonetheless significant decision to meet Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress and also invite him to treat the claim of Radio South Africa this morning that this was "capitulation to terrorism" with the contempt it deserves?

The reaction of the South African regime to that modest and sensible act of dialogue is evidence of the need to intensify pressure against the South African Government since that is the only language Botha will ever understand.

Mr Biffen: The Minister of State at the Foreign Office (Mrs Lynda Chalker) made quite clear the terms under which discussions took place with Mr Tambo. I think they underline this Government's determination to have a forward policy in these matters, but one which now all will always be related to the test of effectiveness within which we can cooperate with other colleagues in Western Europe, North America and Japan.

This is a realistic policy and stands in total contrast to what he is constantly reaffirming, which is his commitment to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, which we believe will be disastrous for this country and disastrous for relationships with South Africa.

Mr Kinnock: I am prepared to accept that he at least wants to see an end to apartheid. Does he think the steps taken by the Government so far have been effective?

Mr Biffen: The test of effectiveness is the way in which we can cooperate with all others engaged in this enterprise.

Mr Kinnock: If he and the Government want these sanctions to apply to all, why did the Government veto mandatory sanctions at the United Nations last week?

Mr Biffen: We should move in close cooperation with our allies.

Mr John Carlisle (Luton North, C): Would he agree that peaceful reform in South Africa is far more likely to take place in conditions of full employment and economic prosperity than devastation and destruction as proposed by the Opposition?

Would he give a message to the Prime Minister in The Hague - that this Government should be thinking of positive measures to increase investment in South Africa and the influence of British companies in that country so that this initiative will be received by the South African government in the way of helping them rather than hindering them towards that reform?

Mr Biffen: I think the initial task of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary at The Hague is to concert a policy in conjunction with our colleagues that can be put on an effective basis and which will have clear and determinable objectives.

Increasing readiness to say no to heroin

HOUSE OF LORDS

There are early signs of success in the Government's anti-heroin campaign, Lady Hooper, the Government spokesman, said during question time in the House of Lords.

Asked about progress of the two year campaign she said: The anti-heroin campaign is being independently evaluated by two companies, one using a quantitative survey of 700 young people and the other interviewing small groups in depth.

The evaluation has indicated that the campaign has increased young people's resistance to heroin.

Lord Rodney (C): The solution is ultimately to eliminate the demand for drugs and for the Government to continue with this campaign to ensure that these encouraging results continue.

Lady Hooper: The evaluation provides evidence that the percentage of young people who said they would reject an offer of heroin increased from 74 per cent to 83 per cent during the first year of the campaign.

There has also been an increased awareness of using heroin. The campaign will definitely continue.

Concern about anti-police stance

MANCHESTER

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said at question time in the Commons that he was deeply worried about Manchester City Council which seemed to be following the example of the worst London boroughs in its anti-police activities.

Criticizing Mr Gerald Kaufman (Manchester, City, Lab), the chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, he said: "These are his supporters in his constituency. What we do not yet know is whether he has the power or the will to do anything about it."

He had earlier said that he was encouraged by the increasing support for the Government's initiative in crime prevention.

On Monday (he continued) I had an opportunity at an earlier time to discuss the further development of that policy with a wide range of practical people representing industries and commerce, central and local government, police, education and others.

Mr Neil Hamilton (Tatton, C), who began the exchanges, asked Mr Hurd whether he had received representations on this subject from Manchester City Council.

The strategy for crime prevention (he went on) which that council has been actively supported by Mr Kaufman, carries out and the Police Committee Support Unit, the sole purpose of which seems to be attacking and undermining the police and establishing a serious publication called *Police Watch* which seems to accuse the Greater Manchester Police Force of conniving at murder and seems to believe that an anti-neighbourhood watch scheme is an exercise in setting up secret police and not an effective crime prevention strategy.

Mr Wiston Churchill (Wytham, C), who said that Manchester will widely welcome neighbourhood watch schemes. Those who oppose them are the criminals and also Manchester City Council. Is it not a matter of grave concern to the Government that a serious publication called *Police Watch* is circulating in Manchester?

Is it not sheer lunacy by Mr Kaufman to seek to lead the Government about law and order when he has not got the guts to condemn his fellow-socialists on Manchester City Council?

Mr Hurd: I agree. Now that Mr Kaufman has been converted to crime prevention I hope he will go and tell his supporters or his constituents in the City Council what it is all about. Instead of seeking to find imaginary difficulties they should get about encouraging people to join in these schemes.

Mr Kaufman: Any claim that this Government's crime prevention strategy could only come from a Home Secretary who is a writer of imaginative fiction. With four million serious crimes last year in Great Britain this Government's law and order policy has completely collapsed.

These crime prevention seminars which the Government holds in Downing Street are meaningless gimmicks that are almost completely non-productive. When is the Government going to take action of a serious nature to bring the crime level down?

Mr Hurd: If he thinks that the kind of measures we were discussing on Monday are gimmicks he is a long way from reality.

Ex-Home Office minister complains of Stalker character assassination

ALLEGATIONS

The investigation into disciplinary allegations against Mr John Stalker, Deputy Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, had been set to hand by a decision of the Greater Manchester Police Authority and had been placed under the supervision of the independent police complaints authority, and it was they and not Mr Colin Sampson, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, to whom they had entrusted the investigation, who had the responsibility under the law, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, said during Commons questions.

Mr Mark Carlisle (Warrington South, C), a former Minister of State at the Home Office, had said there appeared to be a degree of character assassination of Mr Stalker.

Mr Stalker was, after disciplinary allegations, recently removed as head of the inquiry into the Royal Ulster Constabulary's alleged shoot-to-kill policy, Mr Stalker is on extended leave. Mr Sampson has also replaced Mr Stalker as head of the inquiry.

Mr Hurd agreed for reasons Mr Carlisle and others, that the sooner this matter could be cleared up under the procedures laid down by Parliament, the better it would be for all concerned.

Mr Carlisle had said: While clearly any allegation against a senior officer is a matter which must be taken seriously and investigated by the police complaints authority, nevertheless to an outsider there appears to be a degree of character assassination.

It was essential, if any disciplinary charges were to be formulated rapidly and the necessary procedure take place or, alternatively, that Mr Stalker should be rapidly restored to his present post.

Earlier, Mr Alexander Carlisle (Montgomery, L) said clear-ups for crime were connected with wholehearted commitment by senior officers - such as that shown by Mr John Stalker.

Mr Stalker had recommended the prosecution of officers in the Royal Ulster Constabulary for conspiracy to pervert the course of justice. Why had Mr Stalker been suspended?

Mr Hurd: He was surprised that Mr Carlisle had got onto that, that.

Parliament had taken care in

establishing procedures and responsibilities for investigating allegations against police - senior officers or otherwise - and such allegations ought to be seriously examined.

But Parliament had not given the Home Secretary or any Home Office officials any power to intervene in those procedures. He would have no responsibilities over them unless or until he was required to decide on appeals against decisions made in respect of what was a police disciplinary offence.

Parliament had established an independent police complaints authority to investigate cases such as this.

In this case (he said) I hope the procedures will be operated thoroughly and quickly so that the matter can be cleared up.

Mr Cecil Franks (Barrow and Furness, C) said that at that moment, the Chief Constable of West Yorkshire was meeting the police complaints authority regarding Mr Stalker.

In the interests of natural justice (he said) some statement of some kind should be made by the authority later today.

Mr Hurd said that in view of the fact that responsibility that he might have as the appellate officer, he had better repeat that he hoped the procedures laid down to these matters by Parliament would be operated thoroughly and quickly.

Later, during business questions, Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, asked Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, if he would have words with the Attorney General, the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and arrange for a statement next week on the Stalker case.

Even before completion of that, there were matters upon

which MPs were entitled to answer.

Who was responsible for the decision to take Mr Stalker off the inquiry?

Would Mr Stalker's work and recommendations be included in the final report?

Since Mr Stalker and Mr Kevin Taylor (the Manchester businessman who is said to be a friend of Mr Stalker's) had been under investigation for some weeks now would they not be prosecuted, or have their names cleared?

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Knowsley, North, Lab) said MPs should have a chance to discuss this disgraceful public trial, which, in his view, had been given currency and Mr Stalker had received an opportunity to defend himself and state his case.

Mr Stalker was entitled to an impartial and independent investigation and, if necessary, a fair trial.

Mr Seamus Mallon (Newry and Armagh, SDLP) said he had tried three times to raise the Stalker affair in the Commons. There were more concerns in Northern Ireland over Mr Stalker's removal from the RUC inquiry that he had been carrying out so professionally.

If such a thing had happened with any other senior police matters in Greater London or Greater Manchester, there would have been a ministerial statement long, long before now.

(Cheers)

Mr Franks called it a "most bizarre situation". Once the inquiry had been completed and he hoped that would be soon - there should be a debate on the circumstances surrounding the affair.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Airedale, Lab) referred to the allegations of the shoot-to-kill policy of the forces in Northern Ireland, as well as covert cross-border incursions into the Irish Republic.

These were matters of grave concern, not only in Dublin, but here also. They were likely to be discussed by Mrs Thatcher and the Irish Prime Minister (De FitzGerald) in the next day or so.

MPs should be able to debate how the Government allowed its inquiry to become involved in fumbleings, misinformation and murkiness.

Mr Biffen said he was not responsible for the matter, as it was now before an inquiry.

The inquiry also inhibited what the Home Secretary might do. But he would make sure that Mr Hurd knew about what had been said.



Hurd: Quicker the matter cleared up the better

West Yorkshire was meeting the police complaints authority regarding Mr Stalker.

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Even before completion of that, there were matters upon

Should the Davids sit side by side?

ALLIANCE

Dr David Owen, Leader of the Social Democrats, and Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, amid loud interruptions, protested in the Commons that Alliance policy on South Africa had been distorted by Mr John Biffen, Leader of the House, who was replying to questions in the absence of the Prime Minister.

Mrs Thatcher was at The Hague for the European summit.

There had been several questions about South Africa put to Mr Biffen, notably by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition. However, Dr Owen chose to put a question about the number of people living at or below supplementary benefit level, representing, he maintained, a 50 per cent increase since the Government took office.

Before replying on the point, Mr Biffen commented: Could I say how much I enjoyed almost all of his remarks on the radio this morning in relation to South Africa which clearly puts him with us, if not with the Liberal Party. (Laughter)

After Dr Owen, amid tremendous noise, had put points of order, the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) commented that he was not responsible in any way for the content of answers.

He added to prolonged cheers by Conservative and Labour MPs: We frequently hear things in this House that we do not

like. That is what democracy is all about.

After Mr Steel had complained that the Prime Minister on Tuesday and the Leader of the House that day had distorted the policy, Dr Owen and himself had been pursuing on South Africa, Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C) weighed in with reactions that led to uproarious laughter.

below the gateway on the Opposition side of the House and Dr Owen sits on the front bench below the gateway.

"In raising the issue at the end of question time, Dr Owen said: If Mr Biffen wishes to associate with the policy of the Liberals and Social Democrats of wishing to support a ban on new investment in South Africa, a ban on direct air flights ...

Dr Owen: If Mr Biffen wishes to associate with our policy surely he should do so directly and not abuse question time by answering a question on supplementary benefit and the nine million people living at or below the poverty line.

You would not allow anyone else in this House to answer a question in the way Mr Biffen sought to and that was an abuse of question time and should not be allowed.

There has been an abuse of question time procedure by the Leader of the House. If anyone else had sought to answer a question which had not been put he would have been pulled up by you.

If Mr Biffen wishes to dissociate himself from the policy of his party he should do it to another way.

The Speaker: He knows this was an open question and I am not responsible in any way for the content of answers. We frequently hear things in this House that we do not like. That is what democracy is all about. (Cheers)

Dr Owen's question was: Does Mr Biffen believe that more than 9 million people currently living at or below the supplementary benefit level appreciate this Government's policies and what is he going to do about it since there has been a 50 per cent increase since the Government took office?

Mr Biffen: It seems to me that this Government's policy should be taken alongside the fact that under this Government supplementary benefit has increased.

Royal Assent

The following Acts received the Royal Assent: Drainage Rates (Disabled Persons); Corneal Tissue; British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers); Horticultural Produce; Armed Forces; Civil Protection in Peacetime; Safety at Sea; Health Service Joint Consultative Committees (Access to Information); and Land Registration.



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Tough moves against fraud in new Bill

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The Government is to bring in legislation in the next session of Parliament to tighten the law against fraud, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, made clear during questions in the Commons.

He said that the report of the committee on fraud trials under Lord Roskill provided an excellent basis for legislation and the Home Office was considering the many recommendations including those affecting the investigation of fraud.

Mr David Clelland (Type Bridge, Lab), who opened the exchanges, asked why so much emphasis was placed on social security fraud and so little on tax fraud. For every one person charged with tax fraud, 30 were charged with social security fraud, he said. This was a further

indication that the Government had one rule for the rich and one for the poor.

If Mr Clelland would put a question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, he would find out how much effort the Inland Revenue was putting into tax fraud.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C) said there was little or no support for non-jury trials in Lord Roskill's report.

Mr Hurd said that on extradition he had announced that the Government intended to act.

As for non-jury trials, this was one of the tricky matters under consideration.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): European Communities (Amendment) Bill, continuation of committee stage.

Lords (11): Dockyard Services Bill, report stage.

Du Cann warning on EEC Bill

SOVEREIGNTY

Any attempt to suggest that the European Communities (Amendment) Bill was a minor matter merely to facilitate the workings of the Common Market would be a confidence trick, Sir Edward de Caene (Taunton, C) said in the Commons when MPs began discussing further amendments during the resumed committee stage of the legislation.

He said the Bill's title was misleading. It gave effect to an international agreement, the Single European Act. That Act was a new treaty, at least equal in significance to the original treaty which set up the EEC, the Rome Treaty.

That measure (he said) is of supreme constitutional importance. It is a huge step towards the creation of a European super state and a huge step towards the creation of a European political union. The astounding thing, the remarkable thing, is that this Single European Act has never been discussed in either House of the British Parliament.

The Bill amends the European Communities Act 1972 by inserting in the Community Treaties those parts of the Single European Act signed at Luxembourg and The Hague in February which relate to the European Communities.

Need to help young people get work

WAGES BILL

If young people were priced into work by removal of the protection of the wages councils it would only be until they became adult when they would be dismissed and replaced by another young person, Lord McCarty (Lab) said during the resumed committee stage in the House of Lords of the Wages Bill.

He was moving an amendment, later rejected by 110 votes to 84 - Government majority, to 26 - which would have retained wages councils for young people that would be created by the removal of regulation and it even accepted that some of those jobs would be at the expense of adults.

The Government's argument were dangerous, unjust, unsubstantiated, implausible, tenuous and would lead to the exploitation of a weakly-unionized and vulnerable group of workers.

Lord Rochester (L) said there was a case for wages councils to be able to produce graduated scales of pay for the 18-21 age group. The Government's proposals would enable a young person to get their first foot on the employment ladder but only so long as they were cheaper to employ than an adult.

Lord Sainsbury (SDP) said evidence had been produced to support the Government's claim that wages councils hindered job creation and caused unemployment.

Lord Trefgarne, the Government spokesman, said all the pay protection in the world was worthless if a young person could not get a job because it was illegal to pay him the wage he was prepared to accept.

The Government accepted that some of the jobs created would be at the expense of adults, but the overriding concern was to help young people get access to the first rung of the employment ladder.

Peacock report and reaction next week

FUTURE OF BBC

The Peacock Committee report on the future financing of the BBC and the Government's initial response to it are to be published next week, Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, indicated during Commons question time exchanges.

He predicted there would be wide discussion about it.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) said that any attempts to privatize Radio One and Two would be fiercely resisted as would any move to force the BBC to sell off any of its services. Would the Home Secretary, he asked, consider the damage that would be done to independent radio if Radios One and Two were sold?

Mr Hurd: He is leaping ahead. Mr Morris may have an opportunity to comment when the report is published.

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The Big Heart of England.

Minister gives pledge to sell off all the state-owned industries

By Michael Horsnell

A blanket commitment to sell all state-owned industries is given today by Mr John Moore who, until last month, was the minister responsible for the Government's privatization programme.

Mr Moore, now Secretary of State for Transport and the newest recruit to the Cabinet, says that by the end of next year the Government will have nearly halved state-ownership of industry since it came to power in 1979.

In a statement on privatization, published by the free enterprise organization, Aims of Industry, Mr Moore says: "It is already clear to me who mainly prospers through privatization. The shareholders of the companies we have sold prosper, the employees prosper, and most of all the customers and the whole nation prosper."

"That is why privatization in the United Kingdom has been such a success and why the programme will continue until all state-owned commercial industries are returned to where they belong - to the private sector."

Mr Moore describes the programme as "one of the most extraordinary political and economic transformations that has taken place in the last 15 years."

When the Conservatives came to power the proportion of industry controlled by the State was at its highest, accounting for about 10 per cent of Britain's gross domestic product, a seventh of total investment in the economy and about 10 per cent of the retail price index.

The industries employed about 1.5 million people, dominating the transport, energy, communications, steel and shipbuilding sectors of the economy.

"In 1979 to halve the amount of state ownership and double the number of shareholders within the space of two parliaments seemed an impossible task", Mr Moore says.

To date, more than 350,000 employees have obtained shares through privatization in the companies employing them and privatization has been a big factor in doubling the number of shareholders in the United Kingdom.

The British Telecom sale alone is thought to have attracted about a million people who had never owned shares before.

"Without this approach I do not believe that privatization would have been so quickly accepted as an irreversibly beneficial process", Mr Moore says.

He points out that privatization has meant:

Profits have doubled at British Aerospace in the five years since privatization; increased sevenfold at National Freight where the value of employee shares in the consortium has gone up twenty-seven-fold; and increased Jaguar car sales from 3,000 to 18,000 between 1981 and 1984 in the United States where customer satisfaction has risen from 20 per cent to 90 per cent.

The immediate future programme of nationalization includes British Gas, British Airways, the National Bus Company, the British Airports Authority, Rolls-Royce and the water authorities in England and Wales.

Privatization in the United Kingdom by John Moore (Aims of Industry, £2.20).



Mrs Angela Rumbold fitting a bat box at the London Wildlife Trust site at the Gannarsbury Triangle, Chiswick, yesterday. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Environment visited the site during national bat week. The triangle was saved as a wildlife site after a campaign by the trust's local members (Photograph: Peter Trevnor).

Shortage of housing hits jobs in South

Efforts to provide employment in the South-east are being frustrated by planning constraints which restrict the supply of housing, the House-Builders Federation says today. Its conclusions come after a report it commissioned from the Institute of Management Studies.

It states that the clear message from the report, *Housing Constraints in the Mid-Berkshire Labour Market*, is that hopes of reducing unemployment in the South-east, and so in the country as a whole, could be dashed because of restrictions on the supply of housing.

Mr Tristram Reynolds, for the federation, said: "Mid-Berkshire is representative of many similar areas in the South-east, like Gatwick, where it is now clear that employment which could be created just is not, because firms cannot find the right people. They cannot find these people because there is not enough of the right kind of housing."

The main findings of the report, commissioned to support the federation's submission to the Berkshire structure plan inquiry, show that employers are finding it increasingly difficult to recruit for a wide range of skilled craft, technical and professional occupations.

Some organizations consulted reported that housing constraints were a key impediment to their attempts to overcome a limited local supply of skilled manual personnel by recruiting over longer distances.

The most common difficulty was the high cost of housing.

The federation has argued that the shortage of land in the South-east means that the price of available land, and therefore of the houses built on it, is sometimes prohibitive.

Paper to pay Coe over libel

Sebastian Coe, the Olympic gold medalist, was awarded substantial libel damages in the High Court yesterday over alleged revelations by a former girl friend.

The athlete, aged 29, who has held world records at four distances from 800 metres to a mile, was said to have suffered a "deeply offensive and libellous attack" in a series of articles in *The Sun* newspaper in October 1984.

Mr Richard Walker, for Mr Coe, told Mr Justice Michael Davies that the articles, based on interviews given by the former girl friend, were a "sensationalized attack upon his character and personality."

He said that there were inaccuracies and mistruths in the allegations that "went to the root of his personal conduct and his behaviour towards his family, friends and fellow athletes."

News Group Newspapers Ltd, the newspaper's publishers, now recognized that the allegations were entirely without foundation, and expressed their sincere apologies to Mr Coe.

They agreed to pay him the undisclosed damages and all his legal costs. Mr Coe is to give the money to charity.

Magee charges put on file

By Stewart Teadler, Crime Reporter

Patrick Magee, sentenced earlier this week to a minimum of 35 years' imprisonment for the Brighton bombing, is not to face trial on charges of taking part in a Provisional IRA bombing campaign in London in 1978-79, it was stated at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Indictments alleging his involvement in this campaign, and in later plans to bomb a public house near Blackpool that was used by soldiers, are to be placed on file.

Mr Roy Amiot, for the prosecution, told Mr Justice Boreham: "We would not seek leave to proceed against him unless it is the unlikely event of a successful appeal for the main case."

Both indictments involve serious offences but having regard to the convictions against Magee for so many serious offences, and having regard to the fact he is serving eight life sentences with minimum recommendations, the crown takes the view there really is no point in proceeding against him further."

Magee was convicted earlier this month on eight counts, including the Brighton bombing and an IRA plan to bomb resorts last summer.

Counsel for Magee said yesterday that there was no opposition to the outstanding cases being filed.

The 1978-79 London campaign included car bombs outside the YMCA, the Oasis swimming baths, and in Windmill Street, and an attack on a gas plant at Greenwich.

During Magee's recent trial the court was told that Gerard Tuite, who escaped from Brixton prison, and John McComb had both stood trial for their part in the campaign.

Magee's fingerprints had been found in London flats linked to the campaign, it was stated.

During McComb's trial in 1983 the Central Criminal Court was told that the IRA campaign had been called Operation Oxo, and an IRA unit had been set to work in Britain.

McComb, sentenced to 17 years, was alleged to have made a tape-recording of VIPs worthy of attack including the Duke of Gloucester, Mr Michael Heseltine and Lord Carrington.

IRA bomb trial

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Peers fight to save our sausages

By Sheila Gunn

Peers are outraged at EEC plans to ban family butchers from making their own sausages.

Under proposals from Brussels, anyone making sausages, hams or other meat products would have to install 18 separate rooms to comply with the new health regulations.

"But a Lords' committee will today urge the European Commission to redraft its directive making public health standards common in all the member states."

The European Communities' select committee said it would be impossible for small butchers to comply with the requirements of the draft directive.

"The family-run butcher, who wishes to continue preparing such items as sausages to a time-honoured recipe for a local clientele, should, in our opinion, be allowed to continue to do so."

It warned the EEC Commission to "take into account the interests of the small butcher and his customers as well as the large manufacturing interests."

It said these plans should be scrapped without lowering health standards.

The new standards would hinge on a health certificate which would have to accompany meat products in transit in Europe.

House of Lords Select Committee on the European Communities, 13th & 14th reports on the Internal Market for Foodstuffs and Meat Products (Stationery Office, £9.10).

Paroled rapist strangled girl

Miss Karen Waters, aged 17, was murdered by a man who was out on parole licence after a conviction for rape, Nottingham Crown Court was told yesterday.

Philip Wright, aged 32, of Bailey Rd, Newark, told police that he killed Miss Waters after she threatened to report his rape conviction to his employer. He was jailed for life.

Miss Waters had suffered blows to the head and there were several stab injuries to her chest. When seen by police Wright broke down and said: "She brought it up about the rape. I got my life off and just pulled."

Catholic Church accused of racism

By Clifford Langley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Many black Roman Catholics in Britain are becoming increasingly alienated from the church, according to a report commissioned by the Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Basil Hume.

The paper, prepared by a committee of 10 members of the black community, said that it was common for black Catholics to experience racism from the church as an institution, and from individual white Catholics.

Half the committee members were not Catholics, and the most senior churchman among them was Canon Ivor Smith Cameron, a member of the General Synod of the Church of England.

Cardinal Hume announced that he was following the report's recommendation and setting up immediately a steering committee of black Catholics from his diocese to consider the report's other proposals.

Miss Leola Ramdeen, chairman of the committee that wrote the report, who was born in Trinidad, said that racism in society and in the church was an "oppressive reality" about which outspokenness was needed.

"There is a rage for justice in the black community, and the church must take a lead."

The committee recommended a new "pastoral resource centre" for black Catholics in London, in place of the present Caribbean Pastoral Service. It called for a campaign to win more black candidates for the priesthood, and said that practices and attitudes in Catholic schools were regarded by many black Catholics as biased against black people.

Nevertheless, it added, some black Catholics did not experience racism in the church, and there were "pockets of good practice". It said that all Catholics should develop a deeper awareness of the nature and effects of racism.

Cardinal Hume said that the committee's " trenchant criticisms" needed to be balanced by recognition of the devoted and imaginative work of some priests.

"This in no way denies that there are gaps and deficiencies, and much remains to be done," he added.

He proposed extensive consultations with diocesan agencies on the report, particularly about schools, youth work, and recruitment of priests.

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FitzGerald's last ditch plea for divorce vote

By Richard Ford

Voters in the Irish Republic went to the polls yesterday with both sides calling for a high turnout in the referendum to remove the constitutional ban on divorce.

Dr Garret FitzGerald and his wife, Joan, were among the first to cast their votes in south Dublin and the Irish prime minister continued his campaign for a "yes" decision until the last moment by placing an advertisement in newspapers urging women to back his proposal to allow limited civil divorce.

"I call on the women of Ireland to vote 'yes'. You are being misled," Dr FitzGerald wrote.

His message was aimed at the large proportion of women who have changed their minds on the issue after a campaign by anti-divorce groups giving a warning that they could be divorced without their permission and of the effects of divorce on property and succession rights.

However, the government may have left its fight-back too late and already recriminations were beginning within the coalition government parties as defeat appeared a distinct possibility.

Early indications were that the turnout in the tenth referendum to amend De Valera's 1937 written constitution may be higher than previous polls.

A total of 2,436,836 people are entitled to vote on the proposal removing the ban and introducing restricted divorce where a couple's marriage has failed and they have lived apart for five years.

The latest opinion polls suggest that when the votes are counted today the proposal will be defeated and that Dr FitzGerald's gamble will have failed, leaving Ireland and Malta as the only countries in Western Europe without civil divorce.

Richard Ford

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Two face drug charges in Channon case

A tailor was yesterday remanded in custody until July 3 after the death of Olivia Channon, daughter of the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Richard Lunding, aged 31, of Kilburn, north London, is charged with supplying heroin and cocaine and conspiracy to contravene the misuse of drugs Act.

The prosecution told magistrates in Oxford that it will take six weeks to compile the case. There was no application for bail.

In a separate hearing, Paul Dunstan, a pop song writer, was remanded in custody by Oxford magistrates on seven drugs charges, including supplying heroin to Miss Channon.

Mr Dunstan, aged 31, of Ellesmere Road, Willesden, north-west London, was remanded in custody until July 1.

Miss Channon died at a party on June 11 to celebrate the end of final examinations.

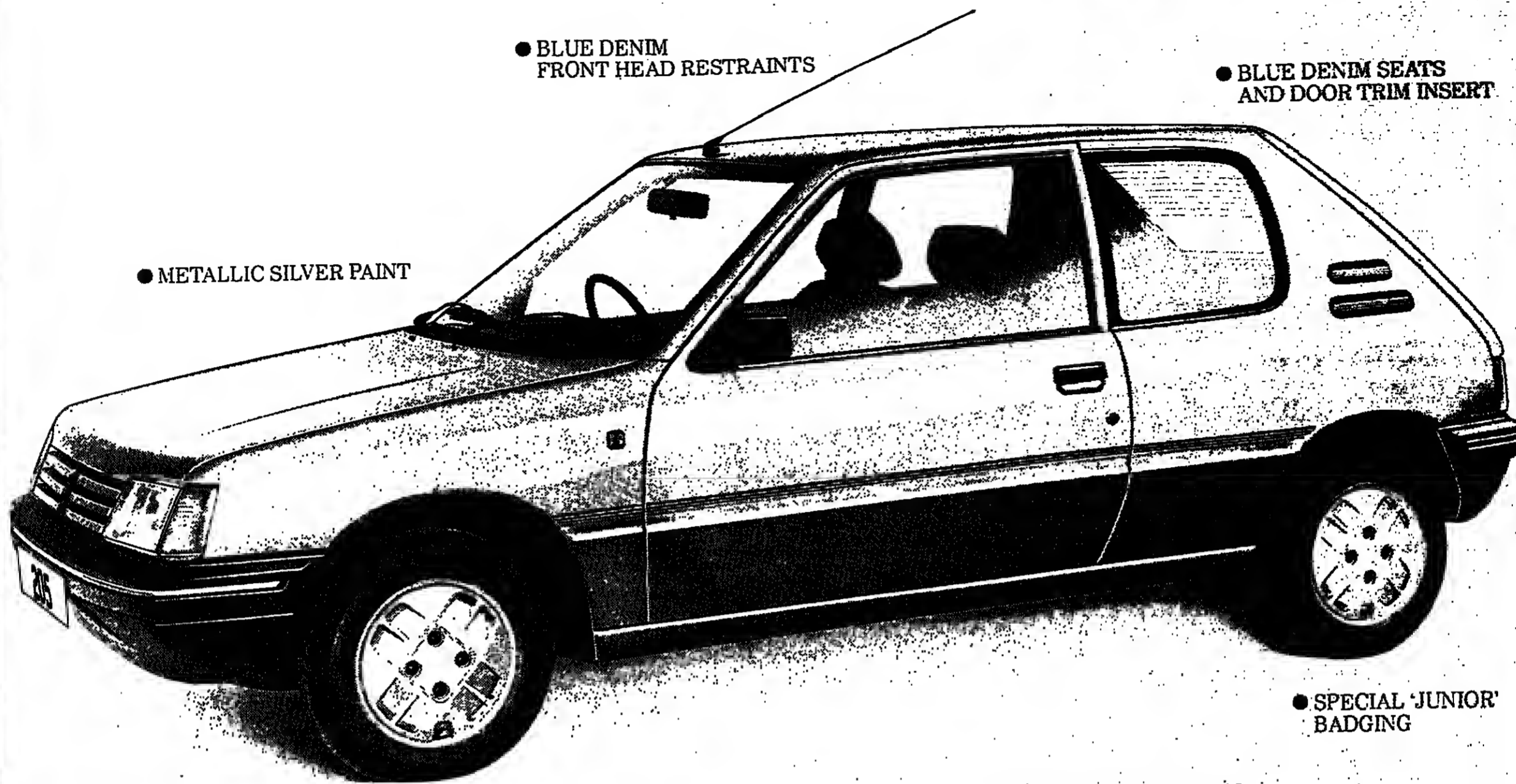
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South African emergency • Official and unofficial reports • Dominant topic at EEC summit

Two versions of church round-up reveal wide gap in reporting events

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

An interesting comparison between the official version of events put out by South Africa's Bureau for Information and the recollection of private citizens has been provided by proceedings in the Cape Town Supreme Court.

Court proceedings, like those in Parliament, are not subject to the state of emergency regulations in force since June 12, which limit what can be published without official approval.

The event in question was the arrest and detention on Sunday, June 15, of the entire congregation of St Nicholas's, an Anglican church in Elsie's River, a mainly Coloured (mixed-race) residential area near Cape Town.

It was not until June 18 that Mr David Steward, the head of the Bureau for Information, admitted that the incident had taken place. He then reported briefly that two whites and 187 Coloureds had been arrested because "it was a political gathering, not a church meeting".

Asked to explain why it had taken so long to release this information, especially as the bureau had received a report of the incident by Monday, June 16, Mr Steward replied: "We are still in the process of perfecting the free flow of information".

According to an affidavit by the rector of the church, the Rev Devaran Laban, the church's youth group had asked him for permission to hold a service in the church on June 15 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the following day of the start of the Soweto rising.

"I made it quite clear to the group that any service to be held was to be a church service, and was not to be political in any way. When I was given an assurance to this effect, I agreed that the service could be held", Mr Laban said.

The service began at 3pm. He himself had arrived only at 3.50pm, as he had another engagement. A member of the youth group was recounting what had happened on June 16, 1976. This was a straightforward account, Mr Laban said, and contained nothing

subversive or provocative.

A lecturer in Biblical studies from the University of the Western Cape (the main university for Coloureds) had then given a talk.

A candle-lighting ceremony followed, a song was sung, and a few moments of silence observed for those who died in Soweto on June 16, 1976. The rector, according to his account, then gave the benediction, and the congregation began singing "Nkosi Sikelel' A Afrika" ("God Bless Africa").

This Xhosa song, composed at the end of the last century, has become identified with the outlawed African National Congress (ANC).

As the congregation was leaving the church, Mr Laban said, the police arrived carrying "either long whip-like instruments or rifles", and began arresting everyone, claiming the service had been

Journalist leaves Johannesburg (AP)

The South African Government has rejected an appeal by a *Newsweek* magazine correspondent, Mr Richard Manning, against expulsion. Mr Manning immediately rushed to the airport to board a flight out of the country. He said the Home Affairs Minister, Mr Stoffel Botha, had told him that he must leave by midnight.

Mr Manning was the third foreign journalist ordered to leave South Africa in two weeks.

Under the Internal Security Amendment Act existing detainees could be kept imprisoned for another 180 days on the authority of a senior police officer.

The TUC said here it had learnt that three prominent trade unionists detained last week had now been released.

They are Mr Phiroso Camay of the Council of Unions in South Africa (Cusa), Ms Dale Tiffin, women's officer of Cusa, and Mr Basher Vally, organizer of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union. Two women trade unionists, Ms Chris Bonner and Miss Adrienne Bird, were released the day before.

• LONDON: Reports of a

third raid in which South African police detained large numbers of people inside a church on the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising have reached Amnesty International in London (Paul Valley writes).

More than 100 people are said to have been detained when security forces entered St Peter Clavier's Roman Catholic Church in Duncan Village, East London, on Monday, June 16.

No service was in progress but the church had been opened for private prayer "for peace in South Africa".

In the preceding days a number of priests in the black township and in nearby Pefferville had been detained.

Two days before, Father Graham Cornelius was arrested, according to two independent reports.

One source said that he was now detained under armed guard in Frere Hospital suffering from facial injuries.

A pastor of the "Coloured" Dutch Reformed Church Mission, the Rev Eddie Leuw, was detained the day before the anniversary.

"About 120 people, without a minister, were inside the church when the security forces arrived. They arrested everyone."

Reports reaching *The Times* direct from South Africa indicated that the two new security Bills approved last week by the President's Council were expected to become law at midnight.

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Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary (right), being greeted by Mr Leo Tindemans, his Belgian counterpart, at the start yesterday of the EEC summit in The Hague.

European drive to tackle jobs issue

From Richard Owen, The Hague

With divisions over South Africa dominating the opening yesterday of the two-day semi-annual EEC summit in The Hague, European leaders moved towards agreement on less contentious issues.

These include a British-backed move for tackling European unemployment by encouraging initiative and removing constraints in the labour market. The proposal was presented by Mrs Thatcher, and British officials said it had been warmly welcomed.

The summit also discussed the need for "concerted action" by the EEC in a global context to tackle the distortions which farm subsidies cause to world agricultural trade. Farm subsidies will be discussed at the new round of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in mid-September.

The summit reviewed progress on completion of the internal market which, like unemployment, is high on the agenda for Britain's presidency of the EEC Council of Ministers, which begins next week. The summit noted that half the 300 decisions needed to remove barriers to trade by 1992 should have reached the Council of Ministers by the end of last year, but in fact only 132 proposals had been tabled.

The summit marks the handover of the EEC presidency from Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. British officials yesterday emphasized the need for continuity in EEC policies rather than dramatic new initiatives.

The drive for enterprise and the reduction of administrative burdens on small and medium-sized businesses is a direct reflection of Mrs Thatcher's own philosophy, although it remains to be seen how far it can be realized during Britain's relatively short presidency, which ends in December.

The summit considered ways of making the EEC more relevant to its citizens. The summit is intended to give impetus to the "People's Europe" programme, under which the EEC has approved an EEC passport and an EEC flag and proposes to introduce an EEC health card. But the Commission, represented by M Jacques Delors, its president, said the EEC had failed to do enough to simplify frontier formalities and promote exchanges.

Blue-chip security at summit casino

From Our Own Correspondent, The Hague

The blackjack and roulette tables at the Kurhaus, Holland's top seaside casino, fell silent yesterday. The Hague's 2,400-strong police force, which normally has little more to deal with than the occasional over-excited holiday gambler, moved in en masse to protect the leaders of the EEC, who had chosen it as their accommodation for the two-day EEC summit.

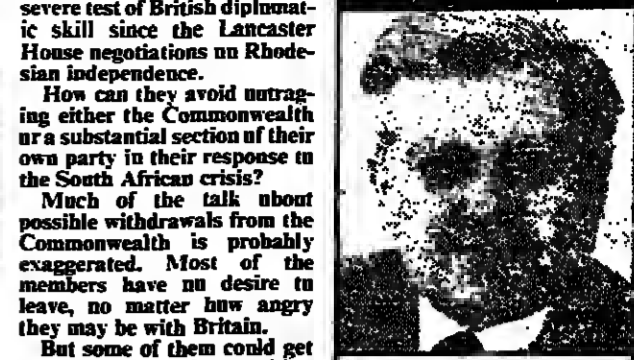
It was, even by the standards of most international meetings nowadays, an almost unprecedented exercise in security.

The Kurhaus Hotel at Scheveningen, a fantasy in stone resembling a cross between Harrods and Brighton's Royal Pavilion, is a Dutch national monument (opened 1885, restored 1979) and the authorities in The Hague close by were anxious that it should not be subjected to the indignity of a terrorist attack just because EEC leaders were using its famous rooms.

Mrs Thatcher, either as a wise precaution or in a show of British independence, chose to stay at the residence of the British ambassador instead. The Dutch, normally a calm, tolerant and understated people, appeared to have been seized with last-minute alarm at the thought of an outrage at the summit, which marks the end of The Netherlands' presidency of the EEC and the beginning of Britain's six months in charge. There are no doubt lessons in the security surrounding the summit for Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, as they consider the arrangements Britain will have to make.

Security at the Kurhaus was echoed at the ultra-modern Dutch Foreign Ministry in the centre of The Hague, where the formal summit sessions are being held, and at the more modest Ministry of Agriculture next door, where more than 1,000 journalists are gathered to observe the summit discussions on sanctions against South Africa.

COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

er measures the Community had imposed that would be ideal for the British Government.

Perhaps that would be expecting too much. But it would be important for Mrs Thatcher that any additional steps taken by the Commonwealth should also not require legislation by Parliament.

By the time the Commonwealth leaders begin their proceedings on August 1 the Government will have taken care to see that the parliamentary recess has started.

If I were an MP I would for once be confident that I could book my holiday for the beginning of August. Then when Parliament reassembles in the autumn policy towards South Africa may no longer be such a hot issue, provided that no legislation has to be introduced.

Because British ministers need to tread such a very narrow line between what would cause too much offence either to the Commonwealth or to their own backbenchers they may be tempted to play too much of a leading role at The Hague.

The danger is that they might assume too much responsibility for measures that are unlikely to achieve more than modest success. They could then find themselves being held accountable for their failure in a year's time.

Much better, for example, that Sir Geoffrey Howe should be one of three European foreign ministers undertaking another diplomatic mission to South Africa than that he should take on the thankless task by himself. It is prudent in politics not to claim sole responsibility unless there is a reasonable chance of success.

If Britain could bring peace and stability to South Africa then it would be right to take all necessary risks to do so. But there is no point in risking the national interest in a futile attempt to exercise more influence than this country now possesses.

Britons are held after UN death

Lusaka (AP) — Five foreign nationals, two of them British, have been arrested in north-western Zambia after a killing in a United Nations refugee camp, the government-owned *Zambia Daily Mail* reported yesterday.

The newspaper said the five were being held in connection with "various offences, including possession of automatic rifles and ammunition and illegal entry into Zambia".

The arrests took place near the border with Zaire. Police said two people had been arrested at the Maheba refugee camp near the provincial capital of Solwezi after a man was found dead with a bullet through his head inside the camp.

Greeks make jet protest

Athens — The Defence Ministry has said that Greek jets intercepted Turkish military planes which penetrated Aegean air space under Greek control 38 times on Tuesday and Wednesday. A protest was being lodged with Ankara (Mario Modiano writes).

The two feuding neighbours are holding military manoeuvres separately in the same Aegean regions this week.

Pit cave-in

Warsaw (AP) — Rescue crews were searching for seven coalminers trapped in a cave-in that killed two miners and injured another in the southern Polish town of Bytom, the official news agency Papp said.

Escape bid

Berlin (AP) — West Berlin police said that an East German soldier was apparently shot when he tried to escape across the Berlin Wall into the Western part of the city.

Custer's men

Custer Battlefield, Montana (AP) — The remains of 37 cavalrymen who died in the most famous battle of America's Indian wars have been reburied at Custer Battlefield National Monument in south-eastern Montana, exactly 110 years after they made their last stand with Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer.

Ordered back

Jerusalem (AFP) — The Israeli Health Minister, Mr Mordechai Gur, issued a back-to-work order to 11,000 nurses staging a pay strike.

Four die in homeland

Mr Enos Mabuza, the Chief Minister of the black South African homeland of KaNgwane, above, announced yesterday that four youths were killed there on June 16, the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising. He said a number of other people were injured in the incident in KaNgwane township.

Mr Mabuza referred to the deaths in a speech to the South Africa-Britain Trade Association in Johannesburg yesterday.

He gave further information to reporters later. But the details he gave of the circumstances of the deaths may not be reported under emergency restrictions on media reporting of political unrest.

No comment was immediately available from the South African Government's Bureau for Information.

Pretoria set up the home-lands to give blacks a degree of autonomy.

Talks with Tambo denounced

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

The meeting in London between Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the outlawed African National Congress, and Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, was denounced here yesterday as being "a capitulation to terrorism as a political weapon".

The accusation was made in the South African Broadcasting Corporation's *Current Affairs* commentary, which reflects government views.

It said Britain had abandoned its policy of not talking to the ANC while the organization used violence.

On his arrival here on Tuesday, Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's chief foreign affairs spokesman, called the meeting a significant shift in British policy, adding that his party drew a clear distinction between the ANC and the IRA.

"The ANC represents a very large number... of the black population inside South Africa who have no political rights whatever. The IRA represents a very small proportion of the Catholic population in Northern Ireland who all have full political rights."

The comparison between the ANC and the IRA is one frequently made here.

Hatred dooms Beirut truce

From Juan Carlos Guncocio, Bowji al-Barajneh

"You killed my son," shouted an elderly Shia Muslim woman as she threw herself at a Palestinian housewife who was trying to enter the Bowji al-Barajneh refugee camp with three bags of oranges, lettuce and coffee.

"No food for the Palestinians," she screamed, snatching the bags from the woman and loud laughter from a group of haggard gunmen of the Shia Amal militia who began collecting the fruit and packages from the footpath.

"Now we have good coffee," joked a young fighter, an AK47 assault rifle dangling from his shoulder.

Two blocks away, two young women who were also trying to enter the camp were stopped by gunmen. "Don't let them in. They are Palestinian spies," ordered a man emerging from a bullet-scarred house.

around the besieged Sabra, Chatilla and Bowji al-Barajneh camps in accordance with a Syrian-sponsored ceasefire, fighting between Amal and the Palestinians on Wednesday subsided to sporadic sniper exchanges in remarkable departure from the rocket, mortar and heavy machine-gun battles that persisted for 36 days.

But the legacy of hatred, the volume of available weaponry and the political deadlock between Syria and the PLO of Mr Yasser Arafat, cast serious doubts on the future of the new truce.

"Maybe ten, twelve days of calm... a Shia fighter predicted. "Then, boom boom again."

Less than 50 yards away, young Palestinian guerrillas, sunbathing on the skeleton of a house scored by rocket-propelled grenades, agreed. "They think they can win," said one. "They want to kill all of us. Let them come, you tell them to come," he said. Apparently unshaken by the

long siege, the Palestinians denied reports that they were suffering from a shortage of food.

Sporting a clean Palestinian T-shirt, Samira, a young nurse at Chatilla's field hospital, said: "We can provide food to whoever wants it, even outside the camps."

The Palestinians seem to be facing other difficulties. Dr Chris Giano, a Canadian surgeon working for the Red Crescent, said on Tuesday that the Chatilla hospital was running out of medical essentials after more than 60 operations.

Reliable medical sources say the overall number of wounded is as high as 1,000. "Too many people are dead. Peace now is impossible if the Palestinians stay here," said a man in his 40s who said he was a Shia Muslim electrician living on the fringes of Bowji al-Barajneh, but whose evident authority among gunmen hinted at a rather high militia command post. "They (the Palestinians) must go."

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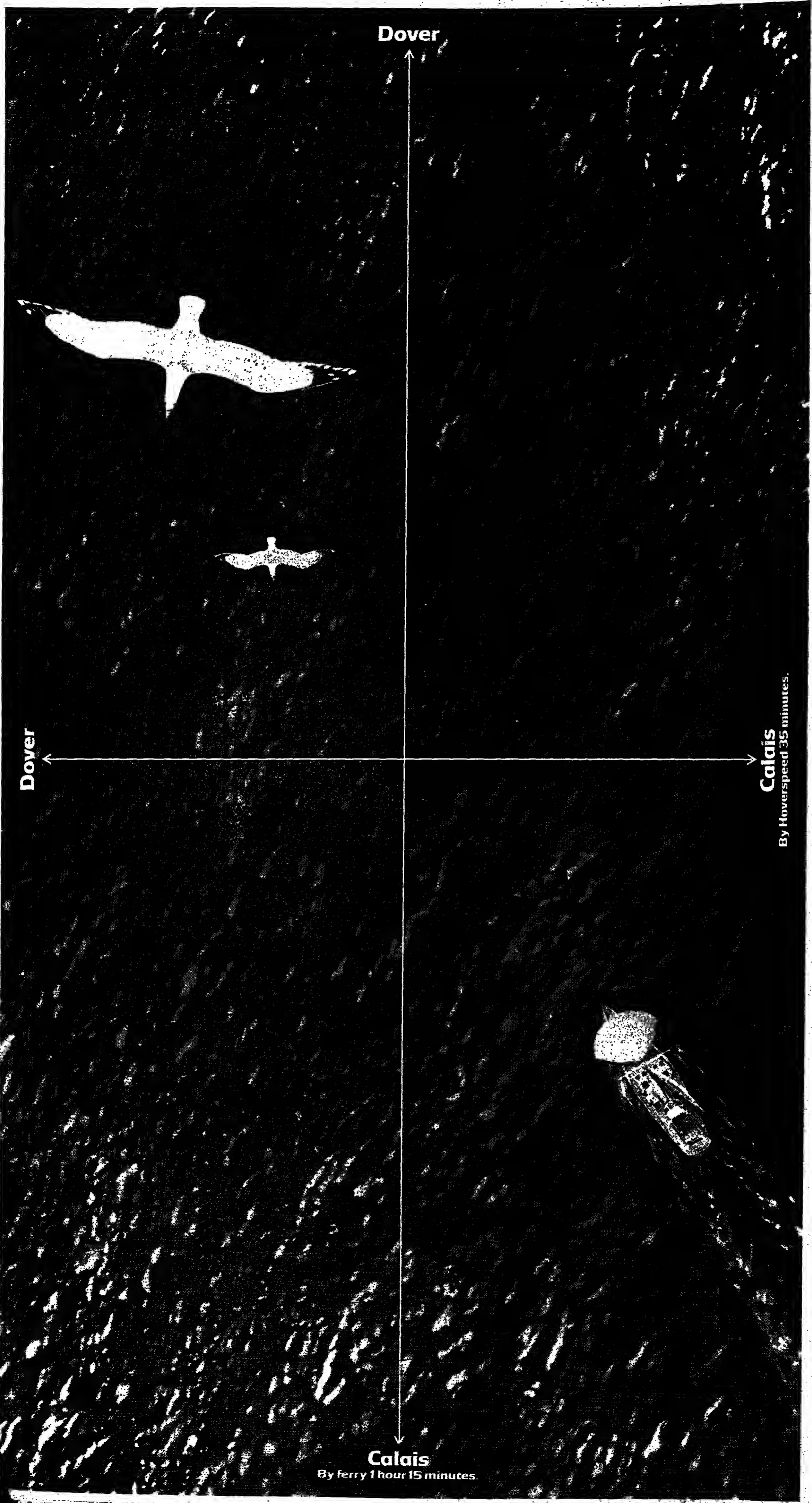
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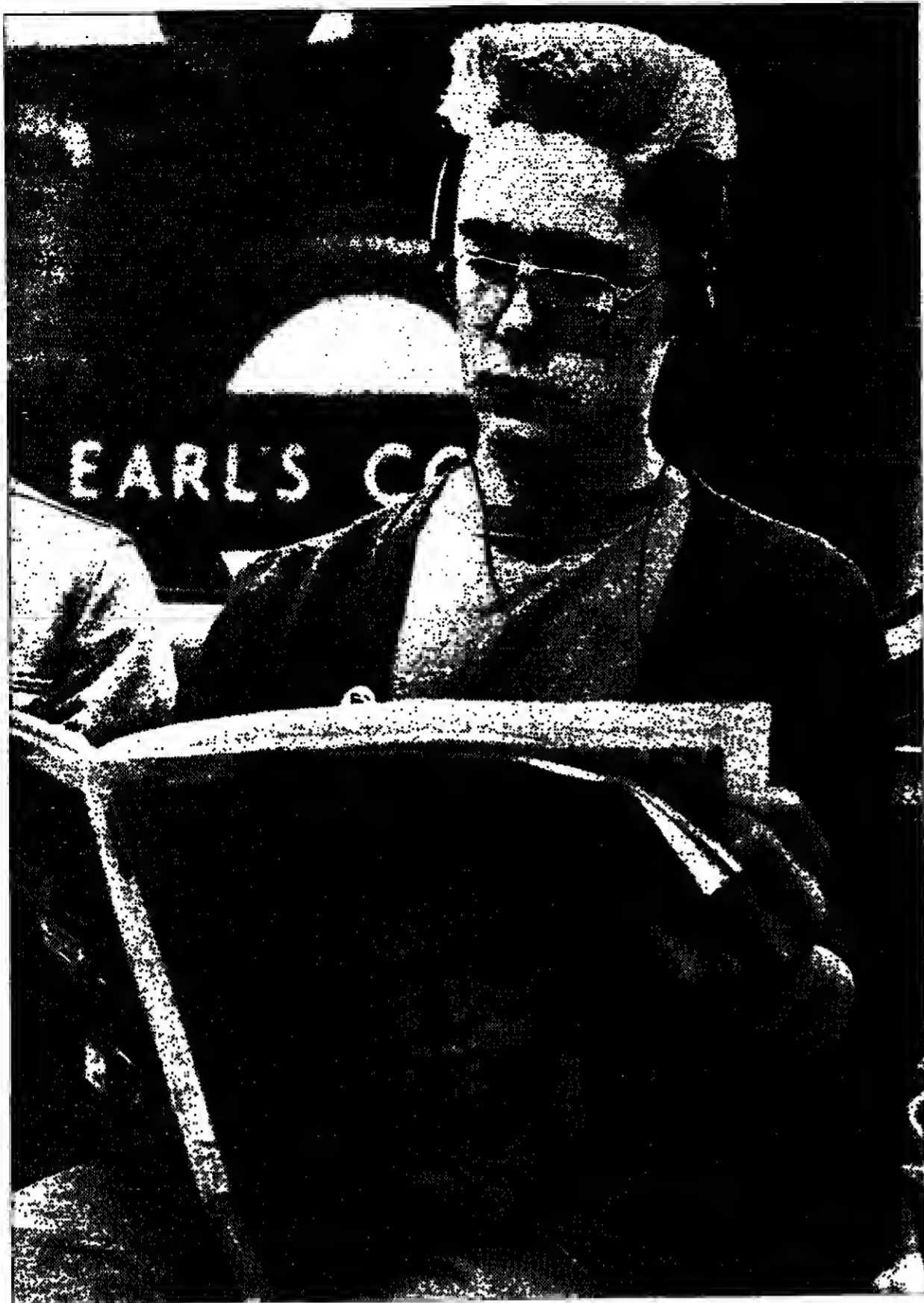
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THE NEEDY.

12 million people buy blank audio tape in Britain. They are going to be asked to pay as much as another £12 million for the right to use it freely – via a Tape Levy.

54% of the young buy blank tape – yet youth unemployment is now running at over 25%.

Visually handicapped people are heavy buyers of blank tapes – getting a rebate on the levy will be difficult for them.

'Heavy' tape buyers buy 5 times as many records – yet the music industry wants even more money from its supporters.

The vast majority of tape buyers record material on which they have already paid a copyright fee – the music industry wants them to pay twice.

Many users do not record copyright material – yet the record and music companies will be getting the levy from them too.



THE GREEDY.

Record companies are enjoying highest album sales since Beatles days – yet they have successfully pressured the government for the right to collect yet more money from all tape buyers.

The music industry makes its millions mainly from the young – yet the proposed Tape Levy will hit them hardest.

Tape is particularly important to the blind – yet they are bound to suffer cost or inconvenience, whilst the music industry prospers.

The price of an LP includes payment for the right to listen to it any number of times – yet the music industry is about to be granted a second payment for the same right.

Even if you record your own voice, you will still have to pay the record companies the levy.

WHOSE SIDE ARE YOU ON?

Oppose the Tape Levy. It's a gift to the greedy.

The Chernobyl aftermath

Huge plant sited near city

From Christopher Walker Vilnius

As a gesture of faith in Soviet nuclear power, it has been announced here that a giant reactor of the Chernobyl design, but 50 per cent greater in capacity, will begin operating later this year.

It will be at a new nuclear plant now under construction less than 80 miles from the Lithuanian capital, a city of 500,000 inhabitants.

The 1,500-megawatt RBMK reactor is nearing completion at a vast but little-publicized plant among pine forests near the town of Ignalina, from which it takes its name. It will join one of similar size which has been operating for two years, with two more due to be built by 1990, making the Lithuanian nuclear complex one of the biggest in the world.

The new reactor will be sited only 300 miles from the stricken 1,000-megawatt reactor at Chernobyl now being buried in thick layers of protective concrete.

A new town is being built next to the plant to house workers, similar to the now deserted town of Pripyat which housed those who ran Chernobyl.

The decision to press ahead with the reactor has caused concern among the residents of Vilnius. Anxiety in the city



has been higher than in many parts of the Soviet Union because the full scale of the Chernobyl disaster was discovered through Polish radio and television broadcasts which can be easily received.

Many people have written to the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party expressing their worries about what is happening at Ignalina. "As a result, the party leaders went there and came back to reassure us that it is all safe."

Diplomatic sources said that the starting-up of such a large reactor in the Baltic region would also cause new concern in those countries which were worst hit by the fallout from Chernobyl, including Poland which borders part of Lithuania.

The announcement about the new reactor was made to a small group of journalists on a

rare official trip to Lithuania, one of 15 Soviet republics. Senior Soviet officials were openly dismissive of concern expressed in the West.

Mr Bronius Zaikauskas, chief of Lithuania's economic planning organization, confirmed that the new reactor would be of the graphite-moderated type which exploded at Chernobyl and whose design is unique to the Soviet nuclear industry. He claimed proudly that the plant would be the first of its size.

"Since Chernobyl, a team from the Academy of Sciences has visited Ignalina to inspect the reactors and to take care of environmental protection," Mr Zaikauskas said. "A number of extra safety measures have been introduced and we are satisfied with them."

The official did not spell out what the additional precautions were. But inspection of the 30ft-long, illuminated model of the gigantic plant, taking pride of place at the exhibition "of Lithuanian economic achievements", revealed no sign of the type of containment vessel common in the West.

When Ignalina is completed, Lithuania will become a net exporter of electricity to other parts of the Soviet Union, as opposed to an importer, as at present. Although both the south and east

of the republic were directly hit by the Chernobyl cloud, officials tried hard to minimize the effects of the April 26 disaster.

But one spokesman from the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry disclosed that two weeks after the explosion in the Ukraine, the republic's Minister of Health had made a special local television broadcast designed to reassure the 3.5 million citizens.

The spokesman said that the broadcast was necessary because of "wild rumours" that spread because of Polish reports of the precautions being taken there.

But a 30-year-old Vilnius woman confirmed that, behind the official protestations of calm, concern about the nuclear issue was the main topic of concern in Lithuania, one of three Baltic republics.

Ukraine switch: Ukrainian authorities are bringing more nuclear reactors on stream and economizing on electricity use to make up for power losses caused by the Chernobyl accident, Tass said (Reuter reports).

One 1,000-megawatt unit will come into operation this autumn at Rovno in the western Ukraine, and another will start producing electricity at Zaporozhye near the Sea of Azov by the end of the year, Tass said.



In the shadow of his leader, Mr Max Kampelman, chief US arms negotiator, addressing the press yesterday in Geneva.

Americans optimistic on Geneva arms talks

From Alan McGregor Geneva

The fifth round of US-Soviet negotiations on nuclear and space weapons ended yesterday on about the most optimistic note the American side has permitted itself since the talks began almost 16 months ago.

"We hope the round has in some areas opened the way to a serious dialogue which will narrow our differences and lead to agreement," Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US delegate, said.

In contrast, his Soviet counterpart, Mr Viktor Karpov, when asked about progress, said: "I have not noticed any."

Mr Kampelman said the US proposal originally made on November 1 for a 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear arms remained on the table, while the Soviet side had put forward a new option envisaging a lesser reduction.

Also on the table was the February 24 US proposal on elimination of long-range intermediate missiles (such as the SS20), alongside an earlier Soviet one.

"In the defence and space area, we have in this round received modified Soviet proposals."

These had been described by President Reagan as indicative of a serious effort by the Russians, possibly leading to a turning-point in endeavours to make the world a safer place.

Mr Kampelman said: "I do not want to minimize... differences remaining between us, but... in some areas we may now have fresh opportunities for serious and constructive discussion."

Pressure still on for Shin Bet inquiry

From Ian Murray Jerusalem

Mr Yitzhak Navon, the former President of Israel, is leading a campaign to open an investigation into Shin Bet, the counter-intelligence agency.

Such an investigation was virtually ruled out this week by an amnesty granted to Shin Bet leaders by Mr Chaim Herzog, the present President.

Mr Navon, who is now Education Minister, voiced in support of granting the amnesties in the 10-man inner Cabinet on Tuesday morning.

But, along with most of his Labour Party Cabinet colleagues, he is now critical of the deal, which made it impossible to prosecute any Shin Bet officers involved in the killing two years ago of two Palestinians who hijacked a bus and of then arranging a cover-up.

Mr Moshe Shahal, the Energy Minister, who is also a lawyer, says that he will ask the full Cabinet meeting on Sunday to set up a full-scale commission of inquiry.

He argues that, as the Shin Bet chief no longer has anything to fear, it is essential that the nation finds out what the role of the politicians was.

Mr Amnon Rubinstein, the Minister of Communications and a lawyer, has threatened to pull his small left-wing Shinui Party out of the government coalition if no inquiry is set up.

But, despite this, there seems little or no chance of an inquiry, given that the Likud members of the Government are all firmly against the idea, which would expose their leader, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, to a damaging investigation into whether he had given his permission for the two men's death and the subsequent cover-up.

Mr Shamir said yesterday that an investigation "would reveal those things which should not be revealed". There was no country in the world, he said, which would allow an inquiry into the way its security services worked.

Mr Avraham Shalom, who resigned as head of Shin Bet as part of the deal, had told the inner Cabinet that he acted with the full backing of the politicians responsible - a pointed reference to Mr Shamir, Prime Minister at the time of the bus hijacking.

Solidarity woos 'red devils'

Poland is gearing up for its first Communist Party congress in five years. White-capped traffic policemen are checking car boots for leaflets, flower tubs have been set up, and red flags flutter beside the Polish emblem on lamp-posts.

Even Solidarity, the outlawed union pursued with some ferocity in the past few weeks, has entered the festive mood by producing a remarkable appeal to the party delegates.

It comes in a makeshift newspaper called the Congress Gazette, which is unsigned, though clearly written by union activists with close ties to the party. Most underground publications dismiss the Communists as red devils, alien implants on Polish soil.

The Congress Gazette, however, strikes a different note, one that suggests some common ground between socialist dissidents and the more re-

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw form-orientated members of the party.

Poles should stop looking for scapegoats, says the document. "You don't believe either that Reagan and the extremists are to blame for every evil. You, like ourselves, are perfectly aware that other East bloc countries, despite their dependence on the Soviet Union, are managing much better than Poland."

The distinction between those in the right - who support everything proposed by the Warsaw leadership - and those in the wrong, who oppose everything that socialism represents, is a false one, say the authors. In fact, there are opponents of social justice, people who believe only in the sanctity of money, in both Solidarity and the Communist Party. The aim should be to build a bridge between democratic reformers within and without the party.

"You are told all the time that Solidarity was and is an anti-socialist force, but have we been charged with anything concrete? Is it anti-socialist to want self-government? If we oppose concentrating too much power in the hands of a few apparatchiks, the point is not to overthrow but to improve socialism."

"Let us start exchanging views instead of slander, and we will find that what divides us consists mainly of militia cordons and propaganda clichés."

The appeal seems to be made in the hope that some of the more than 1,000 delegates support greater internal party democracy. As the clandestine paper makes clear, the leading supporters of expanding democracy within the party have been pushed out of power since the last congress in 1981.

Iran frees French prisoner

Paris (AP) - A Tehran-based employee of Air France, accused by Iran of turning his home into a "centre of corruption" and held for more than a year, has been freed, Air France said yesterday.

Jean-Yves Albertini, director in Tehran for France's state-run airline, was arrested on April 18 1985 allegedly during a party at his home attended by about 50 Iranians.

Charged with "inciting Muslims to debauchery" and "forbidden sexual practices," he was sentenced on July 9 1985 to a year in prison.

The French Government has been working for his release. His case was mentioned to Iranian authorities during a December visit to Tehran by a four-man French parliamentary delegation.

Shcharansky plea for immigrants

From Our Own Correspondent, Jerusalem

Israel's best-known recent immigrant, Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, has expressed strong criticism of the way in which the country treats its immigrants.

Speaking to a meeting of the Jewish Agency Assembly here, Mr Shcharansky told of complaints he had heard from other Soviet Jews he has met since his release from prison in Russia in February.

They had difficulty buying houses and finding jobs, he said. Many had told him they

did not feel needed in the country.

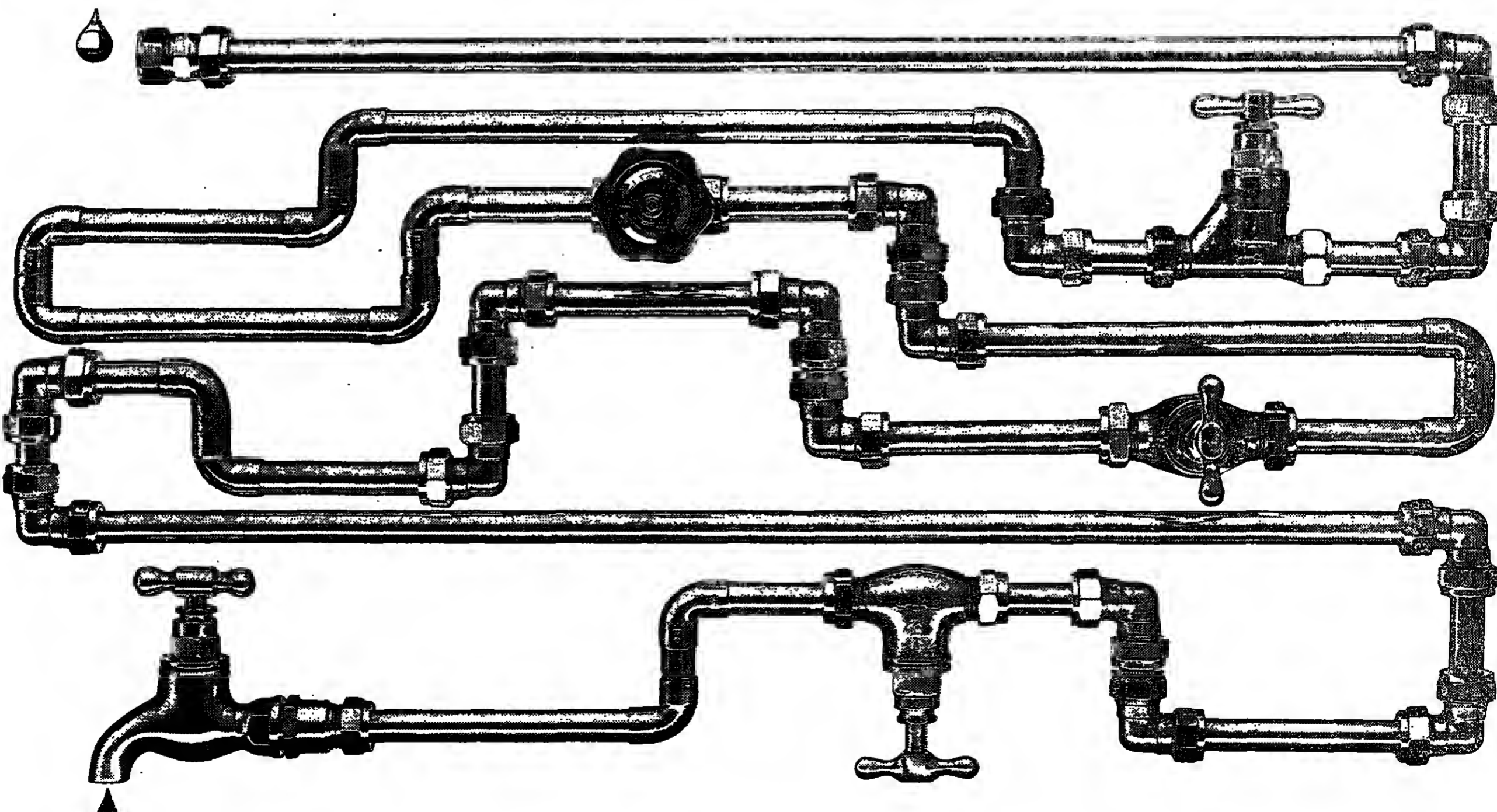
Although he has decided to live in Israel, he urged the assembly not to do anything to prevent Soviet Jews granted exit visas from going to the United States.

About 70 per cent of those allowed to leave the Soviet Union in the past decade have crossed the Atlantic and are referred to in Israel as "dropouts".

He warned against seeing his release as a reason for

détente, and argued that Israel must not try to establish diplomatic links with the Soviet Union at the expense of emigration.

Immigration to Israel is at its lowest ebb, and criticism of the way its immigration policy is applied has led this week to a top-level meeting chaired by Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, who is seeking ways to reduce the bureaucracy faced by migrants and to interest young people in visiting the country for academic courses.



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How a doctor got drunk and saved thousands of lives.

Thankfully, Dr. Borel was a much better doctor than he was a cocktail mixer.

His most famous concoction was in fact a mixture of pure alcohol, detergent, water and a medicine which his research team had discovered called Cyclosporin.

A mixture he threw down with alarming abandon.

Needless to say this potion made him rather dizzy, but a blood sample taken some time later made him smile for quite another reason.

For he had proven that Cyclosporin could be absorbed by the human body. Something which previous tests with less interesting cocktails had failed to do.

This new medicine (now reformulated) has since helped save the lives of thousands of people who have received organ transplants by dramatically reducing the risk of rejection. Together with improved medical and surgical techniques it's made transplant surgery a highly successful method of treating life threatening illnesses, such as kidney failure.

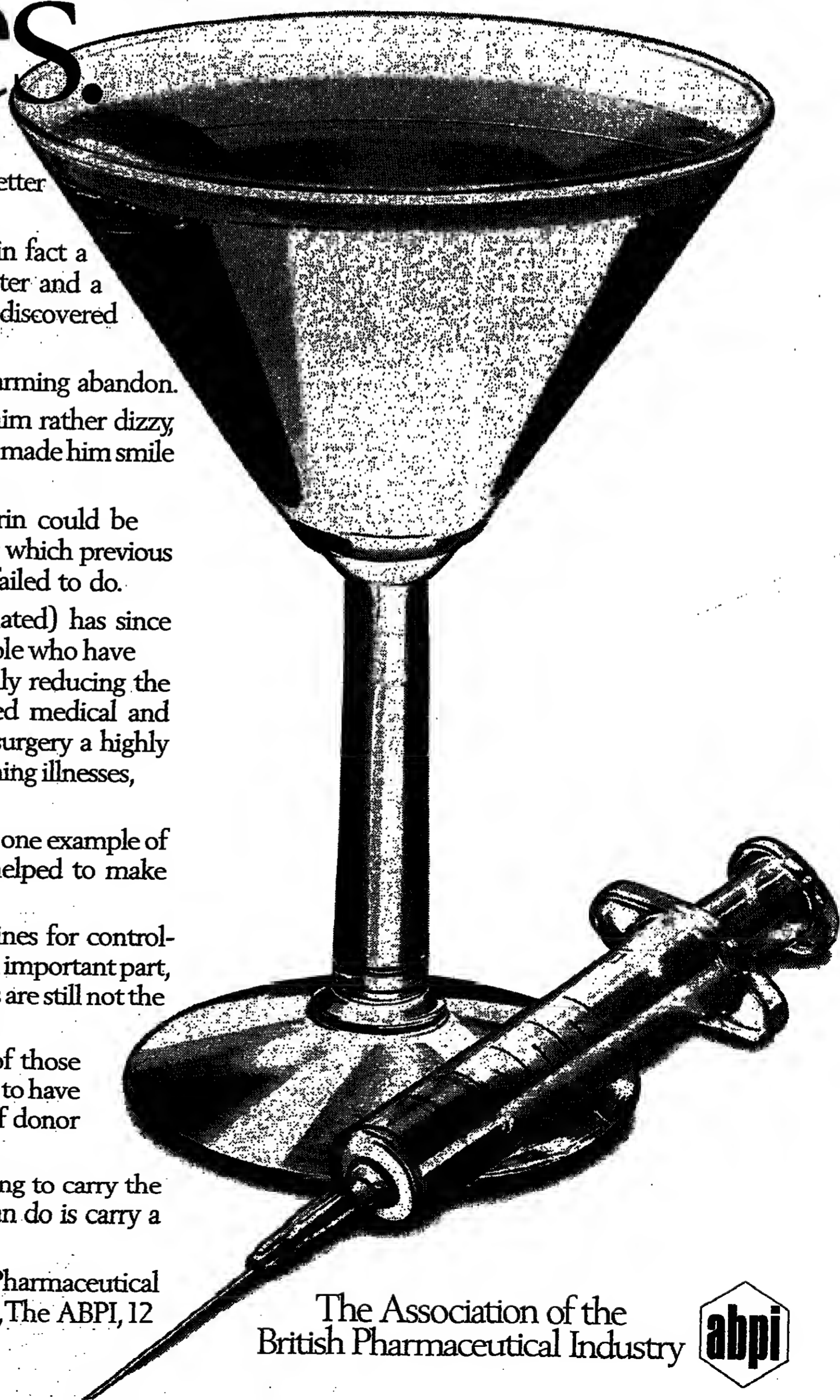
But better control of rejection is only one example of the ways pharmaceutical research has helped to make transplant surgery a successful reality.

Anaesthetics, antibiotics and medicines for controlling virus and fungal infections also play an important part, although new medicines and surgical skills are still not the only vital ingredients.

In Britain last year, well over 1,000 of those waiting for a kidney transplant were unable to have one. The reason for this was a shortage of donor organs.

If the pharmaceutical industry is going to carry the responsibility of research, the least you can do is carry a donor card.

To find out more about the British Pharmaceutical Industry, please write to: Dr. John Griffin, The ABPI, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY.



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SPECTRUM

The Somme's undying echoes



There will be voices whispering down these ways, The while one wanderer is left to hear, And the young life and laughter of old days, Shall make undying echoes. Geoffrey Winthrop Young

On July 1, 1916, Kitchener's volunteer army awoke to find a light rain falling through morning mist. Lieutenant Chetwynd-Stapleton, on air patrol above the front, saw "a bank of low cloud" on which "one could see ripples...from the terrific bombardment that was taking place below. It looked like a large lake of mist, with thousands of stones being thrown into it."

Lt-Col Crozier, commanding the 9th Royal Irish Rifles, thanked his cook-sergeant for having bacon rashers, fried bread, jam and tea ready for his rifleman. Major Jack, a company commander of the 2nd Cameronians, wore his new silver spurs for the occasion, and his servant gave him "a final brush". At the last moment the men received a tot of rum, so strong that two privates of the 11th Suffolks passed out.

Along the front—Gommecourt, Beaumont Hamel, Thiepval, La Boisselle, Fricourt—men were as ready as they would ever be. At 7.30am, to the shrill of platoon commanders' whistles, they climbed their scaling ladders and went over the top to win the war. Within the first hour of the Battle of the Somme 20,000 were dead, another 40,000 wounded. The battle dragged on into the winter, by which time the British casualty list had grown to 419,654, with a further 200,000 French.

The British Expeditionary Force of 1916 was one of the most extraordinary and patriotic forces ever to have taken the field; and the Fourth and Third Armies assigned to the Somme were typical of the kind of units which composed it. Of the 143 battalions

engaged in the slaughter, 97 were Kitchener or New Army; they were a volunteer army, the "Pals' Battalions".

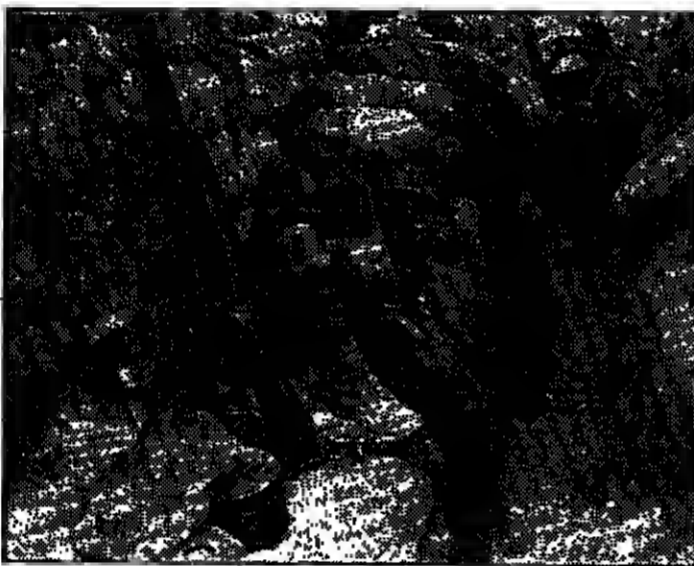
When Lord Derby promised that he had Kitchener's guarantee that those "who joined together should serve together", the young men of Liverpool's business offices came forward in battalion strength. So did miners from South Wales, fishermen from Grimsby, dockers from Poplar and Shoreditch, journalists from Bloomsbury. There was the so-called Public Schools Battalion, the 1st Football Church Lads, the 1st Public Works—old pals, every one.

They were commanded by officers whose accents they could hardly understand. Yet in this apparently infertile soil a kinship took root. Siegfried Sassoon described how trust, even self-surrender became visible in the faces of his men as he inspected their feet at the end of a route march. And if they trusted their platoon commanders, what confidence must they have placed in their staff officers—who had explained in reasonable terms that on June 24 would commence an artillery bombardment of such unparalleled intensity that the opposition would be reduced to token strength by the day of the attack. Furthermore, approximately one million shrapnel-filled 18-pounder shells would have obliterated sections of barbed wire through which the infantry would stream unimpeded.

But there was a mortal error to this palpable superiority: the bombardment may have lowered the enemy's morale, dislodging mountains of muddy soil, destroying every standing tree; but it did little damage to wind and limb—and, except for limited sections, it left the barbed wire intact.

And it was the barbed wire that caused the wholesale massacre of 18-year-old farm boys, insurance clerks, welders and fitters—lines

Kitchener promised that those who joined together would serve together. Seventy years ago the Pals' Battalions died together on the grim battlefields of the Somme. Michael Watkins relives their hour of glory



Exhaustion: a British soldier in a trench at Thiepval

of uncomprehending youngsters, numbered about the neck, inadequately trained, drugged by sleeplessness, many suffering from gangrenous trench-foot, dragging through a ruined landscape into a wall of machine-gun fire. For if it was the wire that stopped them, it was the German machine-guns that applied the final seal of fatality to the British General Staff's miscalculations. A trained rifleman could get off 15 shots a minute, to the machine-gunner's 600.

The men who went over the top were exterminated by a conveyor-belt technique; those who refused were shot in their

own trenches for cowardice. Small wonder Sassoon commented in his diary: "I am staring at a sunlit picture of Hell."

On June 30, 2nd Lt John Engall, of the 16th London Regiment, wrote home that this was "the day before the most important of my life...I took Communion yesterday with dozens of others who are going over tomorrow and never have I attended a more impressive service. I placed my body in God's keeping and I am going into battle with his name on my lips."

He died outside Gommecourt. Years later, almost to the day, I looked for John Engall's grave. I looked in Gommecourt Wood

New Cemetery, in Bucquoy Communal Cemetery, in Rossignol Wood Cemetery. And I looked in Owl Trench Cemetery, so small that I paced it, 15 by 10 paces, where there are 24 headstones only—all Yorkshiresmen.

The graveyards, like every one I saw, were immaculate, the grass mown, edges trimmed, the flowers colourful, weedless. The headstones were so white, they must be regularly cleaned. Many graves are marked "Unknown, but known to God"; and in most cemeteries a tablet reminds visitors that "Their Name Liveth For Evermore". But there was nothing to remind me of John Engall.

Next I searched the Thiepval Memorial, commemorating 73,412 of the Somme dead who have no known graves. So many thousands, and too young to fall asleep for ever—except that that euphemism really won't do: they didn't fall asleep; they died painfully, horribly, and alone. Especially alone, buried in the mud in which they fell. I never did find John Engall.

At Beaumont Hamel the battleground has been kept as it was in 1916. The place has a brooding quality that cannot be entirely in the imagination. If you believe, as I do, that hundreds of years of prayer impregnate the fabric of a church; that generations of birth, laughter, tears, leave a mark upon an old house—then it should not be difficult to sense a ghost army on the move.

To Arthur Leach, at least, the dead are far from absolutely dead. He is a gardener, caretaker by proxy if you wish, of 21,490 souls lying within the parish of his love. He took me in his Deux Chev aux to his bungalow in Beaumont. He poured me a glass of Pernod, adding water so that it clouded like Dettol in a tooth mug. And he told me about his job.

It's in the family, this looking after the fallen. His father, who

emerged from the Somme unscathed, returned to the field to work for the Imperial War Graves Commission; to care for his old pals. Arthur carried on in his footsteps. "They're my friends. They're still alive to me—the battle goes on." I am just telling you what he said.

There is a corner of a foreign field to which I am particularly drawn. It is called Blighty Valley Cemetery, quite near Beaumont Hamel. As I approached it there were poppies, bright as the blood of the New Testament. Every cemetery has a roll of honour and as I glanced through Blighty's, hoping for something familiar, I noticed a street I knew in Norwich. It is where, in July 1916, Mr and Mrs J. Baker lived, at 115 Beaconsfield Road. They would have been there when the telegram arrived informing them that their son, Private Horace Samuel Baker 13266, had been killed on the first day of battle. He was 19. The roll gave his position as Row V.F.19.

I found the grave; but as I looked down I heard no tunes of glory. Of the Somme I find it impossible to glory in the incompetence that turned battle into carnage or in the intransigence of the field commanders who refused to call off the attack. But then I am reminded of Sassoon's *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer*: "...it was unparliamentary to be bitter, and the dead were assumed to be gloriously happy".

In Blighty Valley I thought also of two promises we, the living, made to this fallen army. One was that at the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them. The other was that this was the war to end all wars. A promise kept; and a promise broken.

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For King and Country, an exhibition of photographs from the Somme, is showing at the Impressions Gallery, 17 Colliergate, York (0904 54724) until July 12.

Tuned in to society

At the Inter-Continental Hotel in Park Lane today Princess Michael of Kent and a glittering gathering of musicians will sit down to luncheon with a purpose. They aim to raise £60,000 for the Nordoff-Robbins Music Therapy Centre in Kentish Town, north London. In the last 10 years this annual meal, the Silver Clef lunch, has raised half a million pounds for the centre, which treats about 50 severely handicapped children a week.

Interest in music therapy has grown steadily since 1958 when Juliette Alvin founded the British Society for Music Therapy, and there are now three full-time, post-graduate courses in the subject.

At a probation service day training centre in Camberwell, south London, teams of probation officers and therapists help offenders to understand their own behaviour and break their pattern of offences.

Bill, who had been sentenced to spend 12 weeks at the centre (not connected with Nordoff-Robbins) found it difficult to communicate during activities there. But after listening to a duet at a music therapy session there was a breakthrough when he admitted he felt "shut out, isolated". He was encouraged to improvise (on a marimba) some music for someone he knew. Bill produced a piece about his son before telling a story of how he had stopped the boy from stealing.

Emma, who is in her sixties, had a stroke which left her semi-paralysed. Singing helped her to communicate again because the stroke had not affected the right



side of her brain, which is thought to control melody. Josie, aged 25, would not speak following a mental breakdown, but after several months of music therapy she is talking once more.

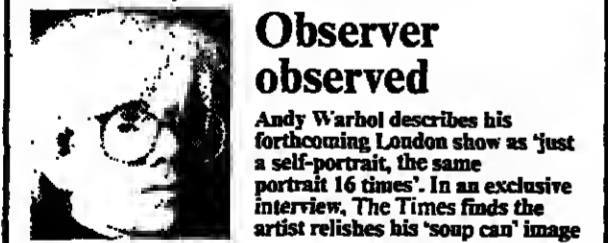
But the most positive areas for music therapy seem to be in helping young children, according to Leslie Bunt, who holds Britain's first doctorate in the subject. "Music therapy spontaneously motivates children to vocalize and to understand turn-taking", he says.

"Therapists use many different methods. My style is based on observing carefully the normal interaction processes between, say, child and parent, and looking at unusual parallels to see how music fits into these normal patterns." Three years ago Bunt established the Bristol Music Therapy Centre. He now has a team of five therapists in the Avon area who help a wide range of people, from babies to geriatrics, and he would like to see similar centres set up throughout the country.

Peta Levi
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SATURDAY

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Observer observed

Andy Warhol describes his forthcoming London show as 'just a self-portrait, the same portrait 16 times'. In an exclusive interview, The Times finds the artist relishes his 'soup can' image

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ACROSS

- Mise of comedy (6)
- Savour (6)
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- Poriferan (6)
- Lie close (6)
- Facuse author (4)
- Carpenter's frame (5)
- Chimney cleaners (6)
- Local ordinance (3-3)
- Sudden fit (8)
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- Texas capital (6)
- Make mistake (3)
- Fierce gales (6)
- Easy task (6)

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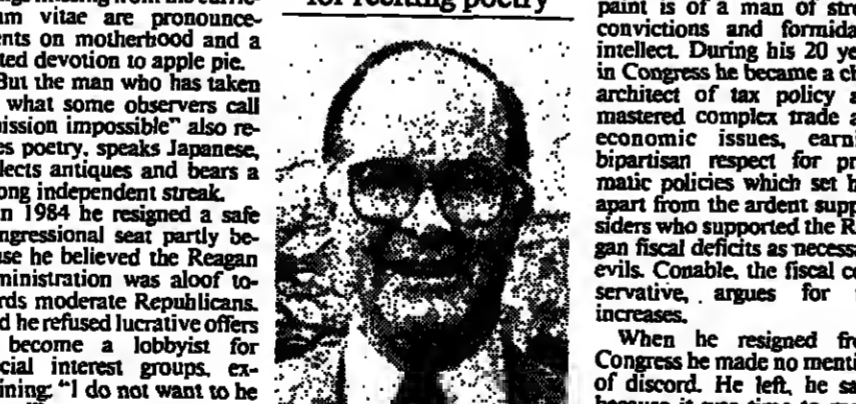
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- Fodder grass (3)
- Shelved stand (7)
- Pockmark disease (3)
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- Vulnerable (7)
- Oil tanker (5)
- Flanders battle site (5)
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Star-spangled banker

Barber Benjamin Conable Jr, the seventh President of the World Bank, is a red, white and blue American, wrapped in the traditional values of the small town American politics which shaped his 20-year Congressional career. The only things missing from his curriculum vitae are pronouncements on motherhood and a stated devotion to apple pie.



But the man who has taken on what some observers call "mission impossible" also recites poetry, speaks Japanese, collects antiques and bears a strong independent streak. In 1984 he resigned a safe Congressional seat partly because he believed the Reagan administration was aloof towards moderate Republicans. And he refused lucrative offers to become a lobbyist for special interest groups, explaining: "I do not want to be owned".

At 63, Conable, a member of the executive board of the Boy Scouts of America, a decorated war veteran and a passionate collector of American Indian memorabilia, embarks on a new career, taking a position described by Robert McNamara, one of his illustrious predecessors, as "the best job in the world". Immediately after his inauguration next Tuesday, he faces critical decisions on the twin global crises of development and debt. He must decide how the bank can continue with its traditional role of poverty alleviation, given the present cuts in poverty programmes; become the intellectual leader in sustaining global growth in a world frightened by enormous imbalances which threaten prosperity; and seize the lead role from the International Monetary Fund in resolving the entrenched debt problem, pushing for repayment adjustments in countries like Mexico and Argentina.

The new World Bank president is an apple-pie American with a penchant for reciting poetry

Conable: boy scouts' honour
He must also convince rich nations to channel more resources to the poorest nations in sub-Saharan Africa and react to growing pressure on Japan to recycle its huge trade surplus by establishing a special facility to a poor nation.

Conable takes on all these problems and the others facing the world's largest development agency—it has a 7,000-strong bureaucracy dispensing \$15 billion a year to the Third World—having, until now, managed nothing larger than a small Congressional staff.

Critics say that only a distinguished person of broad international experience is capable of restoring vision and purpose to the bank, which lost its way during the turbulent debt-crisis years. They fear that Conable will either succumb to the same sophisticated bureaucracy that defeated his predecessor, A.W. "Tom" Clausen, or he will

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سكرا من الثمن

FRIDAY PAGE

A step not taken lightly

Is marrying into a ready-made family more trouble than it's worth? Lee Rodwell spoke to struggling — and successful — step-parents

More than a million children already live with a step-parent and, according to estimates based on current trends, a further one and a half million are growing up with a divorced or separated parent who may remarry.

Step-parenting may be common enough, but it can still cause many problems. One step-mother, Christine Atkinson, feels that many of these could be avoided if potential step-parents were aware of the difficulties that can arise.

Her book, Step-parenting, published earlier this month, offers a great deal of practical advice. Christine, whose own step-sons Michael, Christopher and Robin were 10, 14 and 15 when she married their father, and who are now grown up, says: "A step-marriage is rather like a skin graft — you are the patch taken from elsewhere. We all know that it takes a long time for a skin graft to 'take' but it's important to appreciate that it may take a long time for a step-family to 'take', too.

"Like a skin graft, a step-marriage is a delicate operation in the early stages but all too often we go ahead without the consideration that is demanded."

Certainly Nina (got her real name) feels that she and her

A step-marriage is like a skin graft — you are the patch from elsewhere

husband Jim should have discussed the situation more fully before they married. At the time she was 27, Jim was 42, his wife had died a year earlier and his three children, two boys and a girl, were aged between nine and 14.

Nina, a teacher, says: "Jim seemed to think that everything would fall into place, but it's never as easy as that. To begin with, I moved into the house that had been the family home. The idea was to cause the children as little disruption as possible. But, inevitably, you live in the past and as a result the children feel far more at home than I do. There doesn't seem to be a room in the house I can call my own, even our bedroom. The children were obviously used to walking in when their mother was alive, and they still do it.

"Then there is the kind of stigma that is attached to being a step-mother. You are always aware of the wicked witch myth, you think people are watching you the way they wouldn't watch a normal mother. So, certainly at the beginning, I tried too hard. I was scared of doing or saying anything in case it

upset the children or reminded them of their mother.

"It would have been easier if the children had been younger, but they were well established in their ways. Now we sometimes have dreadful rows. I think their own mother would have reacted in the same way to the same behaviour, but it still makes you feel guilty.

"One of the problems is that you seem to have no rights, yet you are expected to do so much. I had a full-time job, but I soon discovered it was too much to cope with on top of running a large house and looking after three children. So now I only work part-time — and I am resentful of that. The money I earn goes into our joint account, yet I don't have any real say on how that money is spent on the children.

"The biggest mistake we made was not to talk about it at the beginning. I don't think the children have ever talked about how they felt about their mother's death or about me. I have tried. I brought home booklets about step-families and I asked Jim to read it and then to pass it on to the children. He flipped through it and gave it to one of the boys. But no one has mentioned it since. It's like banging your head on a brick wall. I still feel like an outsider. All the time you are trying to understand them, but no one is trying to understand you."

Even when step-parents are aware of some of the problems that may lie ahead the reality may come as a shock. Laura was 34 when she married a divorced man with a daughter of 12 and a son of 10. Laura had been a friend of the children's mother and had known them since they were six and eight. She says: "Although I had nothing at all to do with the break-up of their parents' marriage, both children were extremely hostile to me after I married their father. And meeting such implacable hostility head-on was a bit of a shock.

"My step-daughter, for instance, would come into the room to talk to her father and completely ignore me. Yet this was a child I had read stories to, taken out for treats. She just found it extremely difficult adjusting to the idea of me as a step-mother rather than a friend of her mother. This is still a problem, even though her father and I have a cordial relationship with her mother and the man she is living with."

Laura admits that things improved slightly when her son, now three, was born. "He has forged a link between me and my step-daughter: she is devoted to him. But as she has become less hostile, my step-son has become more so. He feels ambivalent about my son. He likes him, but he sees him as a rival too. He's taken away the special



place he had, both as the youngest and as the only son.

As Christine Atkinson would be the first to point out, every step-parent's case is different. The difficulties facing a couple who each bring children from a previous marriage may be different from those where only husband or wife has been a parent before. The problems which have to be sorted out by a step-family living under one roof may be worlds apart from those experienced by a family where step-children visit only occasionally.

Caroline, 36, who is married to a man with two teenage boys who visit them one weekend every month, says: "In some ways it might be easier if we had them all the time. This way it's like starting all over again each time.

"If anything, it has got harder since we had children of our own. Now I feel the older boys intrude into precious family-time, however hard I try not to think it. I'm far more critical of their behaviour than I used to be because I don't want the younger children copying them. The things I nag them about are the things that most mothers nag about — not eating their food, watching too much television, not

hanging their coats up. But the difference is that there isn't another side to the coin.

"I nag my own children that way, but at the end of the day we'll have a kiss and a cuddle and a goodnight story. But as a step-mother, there isn't any of that. So it's hard to build bridges, find ways to make contact. I know it's hard for the boys too. Perhaps the best we can hope for is to try to stay polite to each other."

Many step-parents agree that things often work out better if the step-children are young. When Rob Fletcher married Julie, she was divorced with a two-year-old daughter. Charlotte is now eight and the Fletchers have had two more children, Nicholas, four, and Lauren, three. Rob says: "There was never any chance of ignoring Charlotte's presence — instead of Julie and I just going out during the courtship period, there was always this other body that one had to make arrangements for.

"As the relationship with Julie developed, she made it quite clear that if I married her I'd be taking on a package deal, and I accepted that. It was easier for me than for many men to the same position, because Charlotte was so young. I was a bit worried about what she would call

me, but she solved the problem by calling me daddy quite spontaneously. There's this feeling that kids can have two daddies, but that I can't be her father.

"Actually meeting her father used to be a big worry for me. When he came to see her I never used to know whether I should be around or not. Eventually I did face him and it was all right, but the whole thing definitely made me feel anxious. I also had to come to terms with the fact that there was maintenance coming in. I felt guilty about that. I suppose part of me felt that if we didn't have to see him either, we wouldn't have to see him either. But of course it wasn't like that.

"Another thing that brought the situation home to me was when we had our own child. I realized that I felt differently about him. I had to admit that to Julie — but she said she had expected it, and that was a great relief.

"I do love Charlotte, but in a different way. It's just not so intense at certain levels. I think she loves me. When she's giggled she sometimes tells me I'm not her real daddy, but I like to kid myself that

It is a real joy when you see a little of yourself in the children

she must feel really secure with me to be able to say that to my face.

"If you are going to marry someone who already has children, you have to talk about it. You can't kid yourself that it will be the same as for people who haven't got children. It's not even the same as adopting a child; that's a decision you make together and you learn about that child together. But when you become a step-parent there is an existing relationship between a child and an adult and you are intruding."

So is it all worthwhile? Christine Atkinson says: "My answer to this question would be an emphatic yes, though if I were to be caught on a bad day I might hesitate."

Christine believes that the joys and pleasures of step-parenting, however elusive, are often deeper than the joys of "normal" parenthood, for the very reason that step-parents often have to put so much more effort into the relationship.

"It is a real joy when you, as the step-parent, see a little of yourself in the children. For months you might be frustrated by the fact that these children are just the opposite of what you would like them to be. Then suddenly you might catch them quoting one of your favourite opinions, or defending certain standards which you have tried to pass on to them, but never believed they would adopt.

"This pleasure is far greater, I feel, than that which a natural parent feels, for you as a step-parent have worked so hard, often against the odds, at bringing up the family under no easy circumstances, and the rewards, when they come, mean a lot more."

She talks of the milestones — whether it is a small child climbing voluntarily out to your knee, a letter addressed to you and not the "real parent", or the first time you feel fiercely protective about your step-child. "Sometimes you will look at your step-child laughing or telling a story and feel a great surge of love for no apparent reason, which sets you wondering if it's really happening at last."

©Times Newspapers Ltd, 1986
Step-parenting is published by Thorsons (£4.99).

Customer's last stand

FIRST PERSON

Peter Quentin

It started innocently enough: like so much, it was my wife who began it all. She examined the dishes critically as she unloaded the dishwasher. They were quite disgusting: covered in rust marks from the machine's baskets which were corroding badly under their peeling plastic.

I immediately sanctioned their replacement, suggesting a telephone call to the service department of the machine's well-known manufacturer the next day.

Next evening, I inquired how the basket quest had gone. In her most casual tone, my wife invited me to guess what price she had been quoted for their replacement. "Ten pounds?" "Try again."

"Twenty pounds?" "Try again."

"I give up." "£83.36p, including VAT and carriage."

The girl in the service department shared my disbelief and insisted on re-checking the price. When she called back, she could do little else but confirm the bad news. I think it was Lord Beaverbrook who was responsible for first printing the little red crusader on the front page of the Daily Express. I forget exactly what crusade it was meant to symbolize, but at this point I nailed my crusading self to my personal masthead. "Leave it to me," I said. "I absolutely guarantee that I will obtain those baskets for a fraction of the quoted price."

The girl in the service department seemed as good a place as anywhere to start. She exuded sympathy as before, but it was clear that her authority did not extend to departing from the official price list.

The best technique in such cases is to work up through the hierarchy by constantly repeating: "If you can't take the decision, who can?" This produced, commendably quickly, the Service Manager.

Equally quickly, it was clear that the Service Manager did not appreciate that there was anything odd or unreasonable — let alone commercially damaging — in charging approximately one-third of the original cost of the machine for two miserable baskets.

I tried every kind of argument. All were to no avail. Yes, that was the price. No, the price was not unreasonable. Yes, as far as we were concerned I could write to Whizz, Esther Rantzen, and every consumer protection organization this side of the North Pole.

Yes, I could take the problem to the Managing Director, but there was absolutely no question of the Managing Director taking a line other than one completely coincident with his own.

The Managing Director turned out to be no mere Managing Director, but the Chairman and Chief Executive. I pondered on the best method of attack. A detailed

letter had often proved effective in the past. But this meant a tedious relating of events so far. I decided on a direct approach.

The success of a direct approach depends on being able to corner the attention of the target on the telephone for sufficient time to relate the substance of one's complaint. However, to get at the target, one must first break through the secretary barrier.

Bitter experience has taught me that one should never leave a message but be prepared to ring back repeatedly in order to trap one's antagonist at his desk. Equally, only as a last resort should one show one's hand in detail to his secretary.

The Chairman and Chief Executive was no exception to the general rule. He was on the telephone; he was in meetings, the frequency and length of which must have had no parallels outside the Geneva disarmament negotiations; he was away for several days/a week/several weeks on an overseas trip. Finally, I could bear it no longer. I broke all my rules, recounted the story to his secretary and left it at that.

A long period of silence ensued. I began to fear that this particular campaign was to be my Waterloo. But one afternoon the telephone rang in my office. (To avoid accusations of hypocrisy, I ought to emphasize that my telephone calls come straight through to my desk.)

The Chairman was on the line. It appeared, he said, that we had a problem. Did he mean, I cautiously answered, that he had a problem or had a problem? He was succinct and polite. The problem was his. Clearly, he admitted, the price quoted for the baskets was outrageous.

My spirit rose; I could see the dust of the US Cavalry on the horizon. It remained only to accept the surrender of the Indian chief.

What did I think a reasonable price would be? A burst of bazaar bargaining followed. We settled on £30. My thanks and his apologies were profuse.

As I walked in the door that evening, I could hardly contain myself sufficiently to tell the story with the correct degree of casualness over the first course of dinner. Generous applause followed from my audience of one.

The box containing the baskets was there a few nights later. As I unpacked them proudly and installed them in the machine, I knew just how Wellington felt. It had been a classic campaign. But it had also been a damned close-run thing.

THE PITFALLS AND HOW TO AVOID THEM

Before becoming a step-parent:

- Discuss with your partner the basics of bringing up children. Do you agree on bedtime, TV, responsibilities, schooling, punishment?
- Get to know the children before marriage.
- Practice spending time as a "family" — perhaps taking a short holiday together.
- Agree on the practicalities — where to live, finances, whether the wife will work or not, having more children, choosing names.

Once you are a step-parent:

- Agree on explicit house-rules.
- Try to find time, no matter how short, to talk as a family.
- Remember that clashes are common in all families; they just tend to be more intense in step-families.
- The National Step-family Association has been set up to help all members of step-families. You can reach a local group through the head office at Room 3, Ross Street Community Centre, Ross Street, Cambridge, CB1 3BS (0223 356322)

Playgroup danger to the pregnant

Because play groups and good nursery schools are held to be essential to a child's education, parents have been happy to tolerate the germs their children bring from them. But a report in the New England Journal of Medicine has demonstrated that the pool of infection created when children of this age group congregate contains organisms more sinister than the acceptable coughs and colds.

A virus close to the herpes group, the cytomegalovirus, is causing particular interest as it spreads from playgroup children to their mothers has been shown to be an important cause of adult infection. This is of concern as CMV infection in the pregnant woman is one of the causes of congenital infection in the fetus, leading to hearing loss, cerebral palsy or mental retardation in children. It is estimated that CMV causes 400 cases of brain damage in England and Wales each year.

Dr Robert Pass from the Alabama School of Medicine, who carried out the investigation, points out that it is common for a second pregnancy to occur while the first child is of pre-school age. In the series of cases he studied he found that of 67 mothers who sent their children to a playgroup, 14 became infected with CMV. Of the 31 mothers who didn't, none caught the virus.

Beating the heat The Prince of Wales, playing polo, and boxer Barry McGuigan, fighting in the world featherweight championship, both suffered from dehydration after

exercising in the unaccustomed heat of the southern States of America. The English football team, despite the problems of low blood oxygen caused by the altitude in Mexico, fared better, suffering only from a nasty attack of Maradona.

Dr Dene Eggleston, an expert in sports medicine at the London Hospital said that at least three weeks is needed to adjust to a marked change in climate, or altitude, before a games player can compete on equal terms with local people. The newcomers' blood adapts quickly so that within a week to 10 days his oxygen-carrying capacity is comparable to that of the residents, but it takes weeks for the enzyme systems of the muscles to achieve full efficiency. The sweating mechanism which controls hydration also takes at least three weeks to become accustomed to a hot climate. During this time the body's electrolyte levels (sodium, potassium, bicarbonate and so on) can easily become unbalanced. However prolonged and arduous the training, some temperatures are so high, and some exercise so violent, that dehydration is inevitable. Few boxers would remain unscathed after fighting 15 rounds when the daytime temperature is over 115°C.

Dehydration and subsequent heat exhaustion can be countered by maintaining circulation with frequent drinks of slightly salty water. Television viewers will have seen the water bags brought on by substitutes during the World Cup. Salt tablets have the disadvantage that they cause gastric dehydration and nausea.

Medical research suggests that at half-time, rather than collapsing prostrate on the ground as they listen to their trainer, players should con-

MEDICAL BRIEFING

to exercise at about 60 per cent of their peak activity. The West German team, for example, lie on their backs and do leg exercises one session, perhaps, why they have reached the final. This also stimulates the circulation, particularly in the quadriceps thigh muscles, thereby speeding the removal of the lactic acid, phosphates and potassium which collect after violent exercise and cause pain and stiffness.

Not so dear Heads of domesticated red deer grazing in the English countryside may make engaging press pictures, but they could also provide a reservoir for the deer tick, Ixodes dammini, which transmits the spirochaete Borrelia burgdorferi, the organism which causes Lyme disease in susceptible people. This disease, which can lead to arthritis, meningitis and heart disease, is a newcomer to Britain, but has been spreading rapidly in those heavily wooded districts of America which have a high deer population.

The disease was first diagnosed in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1975. Since then it has spread rapidly along the north-eastern American coastline from Massachusetts to Maryland. It is now also well established in Wisconsin and on the West Coast in California and Oregon. Cases have been recorded in all age groups and at all times of the year, but the disease seems to have a predilection for children and young adults and usually strikes in the autumn. Treatment of the acute stage is with penicillin or tetracyclines.

The British Medical Journal recently reported the second British case, a boy aged nine from the New Forest area who had been bitten by a tick while visiting a country park. He was treated in Southampton.

Lyme disease starts as a red, often raised, spot near the site of the original tick bite; the mark slowly increases in size and can sometimes reach a diameter of 50cm, the Hampshire boy's was 30cm across. In half the cases other spots appear elsewhere.

Fortunately the nature of the countryside makes a problem on the American scale unlikely, but British community physicians are watching with interest.

Regular readers of Medical Briefing will have been aware for some years of the possibility of an association between Reye's syndrome and aspirin so that they will be used to treating their children's minor ills with paracetamol (Panadol).

Child health experts, while agreeing that this change is an essential precaution, have emphasized recently that although paracetamol in the correct dose is an exceptional safe drug, overdose could cause severe liver damage.

Children, weight for weight, tolerate paracetamol better

than adults. Professor Peter Sever of St Mary's Hospital is quoted in Pulse as suggesting that a child has to take about 10 times the recommended dosage to suffer liver damage; this is unlikely to follow careless administration, but could easily happen if the drug was left where a toddler might find it. Paracetamol, even more than aspirin, needs to be kept out of the reach of children.

Sunshine risk Dermatologists worry so much about excessive sunlight that one well known consultant brought his children up behind drawn curtains. Although his colleagues thought his zeal excessive, no doctor would disagree that the present epidemic of malignant melanoma and other skin cancers is the result of office workers burning themselves during their annual holidays. Burning, and hence the risk of skin cancer, is a greater risk in fair or red headed people with a sensitive skin which initially reddens rather than browns. They should take particular care to tan slowly and always use a good sun screening lotion.

A report in the British Medical Journal by a team of doctors from Edinburgh and Glasgow has shown that another group can now be added to those who have to take particular care. An extensive study has revealed that people with a large number of benign moles are very much more likely to develop malignant melanoma than their spotless counterparts. They should now join anyone with a Nordic complexion under the sunshades.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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THE TIMES DIARY

A watch on the box

Conservative supporters reduced to nightly apoplexy by pro-left bias on television can take heart: the Tories are to set up their own broadcasting monitoring unit.

Blacked out

So afraid have examiners become of offending ethnic minorities that the word "Christmas" has been expunged from a specimen question paper.

Deflected

While at the RAF Club the other evening, whom should I spot halfway up the stairs and looking uncharacteristically lost.

Overwhelmed

For perhaps the first time in living memory, the nosegay traditionally presented to ladies on royal visits was put to its originally intended use yesterday.

BARRY FANTONI



"You wake up wanting to see your medical records? Don't worry, there's a lot of it about"

Laser edge

I detect a new dimension in art education. The Royal College of Art, under the thrusting leadership of Jocelyn Stevens, is now exploring the use of holograms, three-dimensional laser images.

Pumped up

Readers are usually so helpful in my researches on cricket, but this time you have disappointed me. Two days ago I cited the figure of 62 as being the record number of runs scored in a single over.

PHS

Privatization has become one of the world's growth industries. Governments everywhere - in the advanced economies, the Third World, even communist - are divesting themselves of state holdings and activities.

After John Moore's pledge to sell off all state undertakings, Madsen Pirie shows how privatization has swept the world

British made - and exported everywhere

into a private sector operation. In the Pacific Basin, Korean Airlines and Singapore Airlines have already been floated with the Malaysian Airlines System hard behind.

Fidel Castro can hardly be accused of sharing Mrs Thatcher's motives. None the less, the sale of state houses to their tenants in Cuba, on the Thatcher model, has been a huge success.

The state banks and tourist offices. A communist government in China manages to get privately-owned restaurants and shops starting up at four times the rate of their state counterparts.

Nominally socialist Spain sells SEAT, the national car manufacturer, while at the other end of Europe the rather more right-wing government of Turkey sells the Kevan hydro-electric dam and even the Bosphorus Bridge.

Some governments, like ours, do it inspired by a belief in free enterprise. These are comparatively rare. Many, like Bangladesh, do it because it works better, turning state loss makers into private, profitable and tax-paying enterprises.

China and France do it to turn their countries around. South Korea and Singapore do it to keep them on course. There is no pattern and nowhere, except in Britain, is there yet a systematic policy.

Simon Lee contrasts the US Supreme Court with the British system

Where justice is sovereign

The one fact trumpeted about President Reagan's nominees to the US Supreme Court - William Rehnquist to succeed Warren Burger as Chief Justice, and Antonin Scalia to be an associate justice - is that they are both politically conservative in the Reagan mould.

This question is vitally important because the Supreme Court acts as the authoritative interpreter of the US constitution. The court, of nine judges, assumed this power in an historic case in 1803 and since then has resolved a number of crucial political issues.

The American answer is that democracy is not just about elections and majority rule. It is also about respect for the rights of minorities. While the elected branches of government generally reflect the wishes of the majority, they are for that very reason not to be trusted with protecting minority interests.

Indeed, Americans are puzzled by the British system which allows a transient majority (or even minority) government to abrogate rights through parliamentary sovereignty. Americans, and an increasing number of British politicians and lawyers, think we might have something to learn from the US experience of the Supreme Court acting as referee of the constitution, using a Bill of Rights as its rulebook.

Interest in the Rehnquist/Scalia nominations is running high since the Supreme Court is likely to consider a number of issues close to President Reagan's heart in the next couple of years. Abortion, school prayers, affirmative action programmes for blacks and women, the death penalty, the use of illegally seized evidence in criminal cases, and federal/state relationships are all on the judicial agenda.

Two months after the Chernobyl disaster, Soviet bloc countries are reaffirming their faith in nuclear power and are planning a new generation of 1,000 megawatt reactors. But a debate has at last emerged in the form of small demonstrations, mass petitions, and scientists expressing unease.

There are, of course, committed anti-nuclear groups, for example East German church groups influenced by the success of the Greens in West Germany. An East Berlin parish wrote to the government recently saying it believed the risks involved in nuclear power were too great and demand-



Chief Justice Burger, appointed by Nixon to reverse the liberalism of his predecessor



Rehnquist in the same mould as Reagan - but he need not be a slave to ideology

them through his powers of nomination to the federal courts. That influence will extend long after the Reagan presidency ends. The 50-year-old Scalia can expect 25 or 30 years' active service on the Supreme Court.

Although presidents try to appoint judges with similar views to their own, they are not always successful. Eisenhower thought he was on to a right-winger in Earl Warren, who then established a reputation as the paradigm of liberal justice.

As in the West these protesters are also opposed to missiles and have their own internal problems of ideology and strategy. Hungarian environmentalists, supported by West German and Austrian protesters, have been demonstrating against the construction of a huge hydro-electric dam on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian border.

This does not mean that Supreme Court judges have complete discretion to implement personal values. They might feel constrained by some vision of what is proper to their judicial role. American scholars have argued variously that the judges should decide according to rights, or natural law, or neutral principles, or consensus. In any event, the plain words of the constitution have to be supplemented to some extent. As Rehnquist once observed: "The framers of the

constitution wisely spoke in general language and left to succeeding generations the task of applying their language to the unceasingly changing environment in which they would live."

Even so, Soviet bloc countries are beginning to be forced into the open on nuclear issues.

Singapore Airlines. It might be by private sale, as with Mexico's hotels. It might be a management-worker buyout, as with Britain's National Freight Corporation, or the use of private contractors, as with American prisons.

Some governments, like ours, do it inspired by a belief in free enterprise. These are comparatively rare. Many, like Bangladesh, do it because it works better, turning state loss makers into private, profitable and tax-paying enterprises.

China and France do it to turn their countries around. South Korea and Singapore do it to keep them on course. There is no pattern and nowhere, except in Britain, is there yet a systematic policy.

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The author is president of the Adam Smith Institute.

David Watt

Can Britain stir EEC unity?

The spectacle of the EEC heads of government, united in grandiose denunciation of South Africa while competing to keep their individual commercial concerns off the economic sanctions list, has been the main feature of this week's summit meeting at The Hague.

Two other recent incidents - Suez Wars and Gaddafi - illustrate the same point. In the first the Europeans recognized, collectively, that President Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative was strongly against the European interest because, if successful, it would leave them at the mercy of Soviet conventional superiority; they then allowed themselves to be picked off by Washington one by one.

In the case of Gaddafi the Europeans could have united early on around a determined common opposition both to terrorism and to armed intervention by the US. But this would have entailed (a) much more concerted practical co-operation between security services, (b) a willingness to consider sanctions against Gaddafi (a far more suitable case for this treatment than South Africa) and (c) a readiness to take, and stick to, a firm, concerted line with the US administration.

Luckily none of these incidents has proved to be a calamity. Economic sanctions against South Africa will not make an atom of difference to what happens there; SDI is probably an expensive political pipe-dream in any case; and the Libyan storm has blown itself out. But each represented at least a missed opportunity and at worst a potential disaster.

Can anything be done about this? The question now passes to the British government. Britain assumes the six-month presidency of the EEC on July 1 - an opportunity for influence which will not recur for another six years, and one can only guess where we shall have wandered to by then. Naturally a plan for the British presidency has been worked out in Whitehall and a variety of departments have put their shopping lists into it. To some extent the issues of the next six months are already dictated. The perennial problem of the common agricultural policy, the looming trade dispute

with the US, development of the internal common market, especially in services, the attempt to co-ordinate some alleviation of unemployment... all these are on the agenda. But beyond these lies a whole range of political issues - East-West relations, the Middle East, and above all relations with the US - on which Europe has distinctive collective interests, but on which the Community has never managed to exert its full weight.

The ones are not encouraging. For one thing, the size and historical diversity of the Community, and the complexity of the interests involved, are capable of defeating anyone. For instance, if Britain has the misfortune to preside over a major crisis in the Community during this autumn (as it well may) its presidency will inevitably founder on the old factional rocks irrespective of its own steadfastness or lack of it.

In the five years since Britain last held the presidency, a certain amount has changed in Whitehall, but it is hard to put one's finger on quite what it is. The Treasury has remained a pretty solid bastion of autarky and suspicion throughout the period; the Foreign Office has contained the bureaucracy's most imaginative pro-Community enthusiasts; but also a hard core of sceptics, who look instinctively towards the old relationship with the US rather than to Europe and who have prospered under Mrs Thatcher's patronage.

Perhaps by 1992 this battle will be decided, but until it is we cannot really expect to lead Europe to a more effective unity.

moreover... Miles Kington

Boutons that had them in stitches

You sometimes read that expressionless line in a newspaper to the effect that "Miles Kington is on holiday". Strictly speaking, this column should be followed by the terse announcement "Miles Kington is at this very moment wondering where he left the tickets and whether he will get to Portsmouth in time for the ferry".

Medical science has recently come up with the finding that going on holiday is one of the most stressful activities known to man. More stressful probably than running a government or supporting the England football side. Well, I think the average holiday-maker was way ahead of medical science here; for years we have known that organizing a holiday combines all the worry of setting up a new company and planning the invasion of Normandy, and that when we come back we sigh secretly with relief.

In fact you could probably rephrase that terse announcement to "Miles Kington at this moment is wondering just why he is embarking on a holiday when he could be relaxing at a typewriter".

One is that the French need a lot of comfort at the moment after being knocked out of the World Cup, and who better to supply comfort than someone from Britain, where we have had no fewer than four national teams knocked out of the World Cup?

bar, the whole place fell silent as the company stared at us with that hooded curiosity of which the French seem so fond.

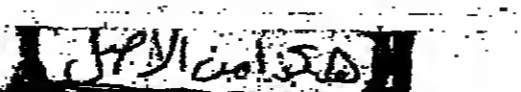
"Tout va bien?" said the patronne.

I wanted to say, in French, that everything was fine except that we couldn't put on the French from my educational past. From the information that the French for a knob is "un bouton".

"Oui," I said, "mais nous n'avons pas pu trouver les boutons."

To my surprise this produced a gale of laughter from the entire company. Obviously I had said something pretty funny. Nobody would tell me what it was, but it was enough to have round after round of drinks pressed upon us. Finally a convivial pair of fishermen hinted that what I had said was, if not downright obscene, at least highly odd, and that buttons were not normally referred to in polite company. They gave me another drink and asked if we would like to go sailing on their fishing boat. We said we would love to. Then be at the quay at 4 am they said, and we will take you. We were there at 4 am, but nobody roused up. Next day we left, but to this day my brother and I feel that France owes us a trip on a fishing boat, and now at last I have a chance to go overboard voyage. It doesn't have to be the same two fishermen.

Roger Boyes



David Watt
Britain stir
C unity?



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A SPECIAL CASE

Birkbeck College is the only institution in higher education, apart from the Open University, which is dedicated to part-time degrees for adults. Its students are people who give up their own time and effort in order to improve themselves and their prospects in life. They are the very model of modern Thatcherites (devoutly though many of them would reject that description), the unconscious bearers of Victorian values, adherents (despite themselves) of Samuel Smiles' *Self-Help*. Mrs Thatcher's father would have been proud of them.

Yet the University Grants Committee has proposed a scheme of financial rationalization which would have the effect of closing Birkbeck down. It will be discussing the scheme to finance part-timers at one-half the rate of full-time students at its next meeting on July 10. Mr Kenneth Baker, the Education Secretary, wants the scheme to be reconnsidered — and rightly so. In most colleges, where part-timers are a small minority, such a reduction could be absorbed without too much pain. But since Birkbeck is

exclusively geared to full-timers, the college's funds would be cut drastically — by something like 30 per cent over four years.

Birkbeck contends that this would effectively guarantee its closure. The UGC disputes that the effect would be quite so drastic and wants Birkbeck to support its broad argument with detailed figures — which the college will have to do. But the crude figures — which show that the UGC plan would mean a cut in funding per part-time student from the present 0.8 per cent of a full-timer to the proposed 0.5 per cent — are gloomy enough to establish that Birkbeck does indeed face severe retrenchment.

That is unjustifiable. Birkbeck can cite virtues other than the self-reliance of its students. It educates them efficiently — namely, they finish their courses when a fault of much adult education is that students drift on for years. It educates them to a higher academic standard than its competitors like the Open University. And, finally, it educates them cheaply.

To close such an institution

would be a plain contradiction of this government's rhetoric of self-improvement. It would also conflict with its recent stress on the importance of training and vocational education since adult students, when selecting a course of education, tend to place greater weight on its usefulness for their careers. It is a mockery of the concern expressed by Ministers for the education of mature students.

In only one respect is the likely closure of Birkbeck in line with the government's conservative philosophy. It is an unintended consequence of reform. It demonstrates that the wholesale application of a rational plan, drawn up by a centralized bureaucracy and applied without regard to local circumstances, will occasionally produce odd and indefensible results.

Mr Kenneth Baker should not shrink from telling the UGC plainly that financial rationalisation must on this occasion be subordinated to the need to encourage — or at least not to discourage — higher education for mature students. Birkbeck is a special case. If necessary, let it be treated as one.

GUARDING THE GUARDIANS

In Belfast and Manchester, the Stalker affair gathers momentum, mostly propelled by accumulating rumour. In Israel, the chief of the Shin Bet and three of his deputies, resigned and have been granted immunity from prosecution in connection with the death of two Arab bus hijackers. Both episodes bring to the fore key issues raised in democratic societies by prolonged confrontations between governments and terrorists.

The resignations in Israel may effectively close the matter, since there will now be no substantive inquiry into the circumstances of the deaths and the subsequent concealment or manipulation of evidence about what happened. The opposite appears to be the case with the two investigations connected with Mr Stalker's name. It is plain that much more information is destined to emerge and it is plainly right that, given the combination of fact and conjecture so far, a fuller story should be available. These events should be judged against underlying principles of profound importance.

Two trends have produced new problems. Lethal weapons in the hands of terrorists has resulted in Northern Ireland, being equipped with very much greater firepower than has traditionally been the case. This armory makes the concept of "minimum force" redundant in a number of critical contacts between terrorists and counter-terrorist forces. Secondly, threats to the lives of policemen, the heavy use of informers who require protection and the growing sophistication of the intelligence war have all increased the secrecy of certain police operations.

In the autumn of 1982, the Royal Ulster Constabulary was under exceptional pressure. There were 47 terrorist

killings during the last three months of the year, almost as many as in the previous nine months. During that autumn, six men died at the hands of policemen in three incidents which are the subject of the investigation carried out by Mr Stalker and now continued under Mr Sampson. One subsequent trial heard evidence — so far uncontested — that a police constable had been instructed by his superiors to lie to the court about what had happened. It was suggested that this concoction was designed to protect an informer, to conceal unauthorised crossing of the border with the Republic and to avoid giving away damaging details of undercover operations.

Such secrecy could also, however, put a significant section of a police force beyond the reach of accountability. In doing so it could undermine the very basis of society's moral defence against subversion: democratic accountability, both of the law and its guardians. If a society facing terrorist threats wishes to make use of that defence, it is in no position to allow police forces to create forces-within-forces operating by different, secret rules, which are to be concealed by perjury.

The essential safeguard is the existence of some public code or standard by which society's servants, be they policemen or soldiers, are judged. Emergencies may occur in which a community judges that such rules should be relaxed in order to remove disabling inhibitions which are weakening the defences. Israel is perhaps a good example of a society which might contemplate allowing its security forces the option to use lethal force against the perpetrators of certain crimes. What no security apparatus, no matter how hard-pressed, can do is to claim to operate under known laws, act according to quite

different standards and then claim higher, secret reasons of state for hiding their actions.

The key decisions in the Stalker case are yet to come, but it is already clear that whatever the outcome of any prosecutions which may yet be authorised by the Northern Ireland Director of Public Prosecutions, there will have to be some form of additional inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Mr Stalker's enforced absence from duty at a critical stage in his RUC investigation.

These areas may be hard to investigate, but that does not remove the need for every effort to be taken to eliminate the doubts which have now been planted in the public mind.

They have been planted by the following simple equation. If it is coincidental that Mr Stalker was taken off the inquiry, it is indeed one of the most extraordinary conjunctions of unrelated events. If it is not coincidental, what lies behind the apparently insubstantial matters which precipitated his being replaced?

If no prosecutions emerge from the main inquiry conducted in Northern Ireland, a further inquiry will also be necessary. In the absence of evidence which the DPP might consider adequate to take to court, there is still much to be learnt which will be of value in shaping security policy in the future. There have been many inquiries into police and army behaviour in Northern Ireland during the present troubles and while they have never succeeded in satisfying everybody, almost all of them have dug up necessary information and influenced future conduct. Above all, they have enhanced that visible accountability which is at the heart of policing a free society.

CONTRA NICARAGUA

Whatever else it may be, the approval by the United States House of Representatives of a \$100m aid package for the rebels in Nicaragua is a victory of some political significance for President Reagan. Only two years ago the same House was leading a move to end military help for the Contras. In March this year, driven by opposition Democrats, it threw out the Reagan package. Now it has changed its mind. The vote was always in doubt. The accompanying promise of more civil aid for the Central American democracies must have helped swing many waverers to his cause. But if it was a compromise, it was not so much of one that it should detract from the nature of the President's triumph on the Hill.

The impact of the \$100m upon political life in Washington is arguably greater than that on the military situation in Nicaragua. Of the total sum only about two-thirds is for military purposes. What it does, however, is to reinforce the twin-track American policy in the region — namely, encouraging the diplomatic solution still sought by the Contadora powers, while underpinning the Contras in their military struggle. The overall strategy seems to be to

gain some essential political leverage. Whether or not this signals the beginning of the end for Contadora as Washington puts more muscle behind the military option is a matter for argument. It does not look likely at present that the \$100 million will lead in itself to a military victory for the Contras. They are stronger in numbers than in their organization. Their appeal to the ordinary Nicaraguan is in doubt. And their internal divisions make them difficult allies to deal with. Still, it should be remembered that guerrilla forces, including the Sandinistas, have sometimes achieved remarkable victories from such unpromising beginnings.

What the aid package will do, however, is to help enable the Contras to maintain pressure on the Sandinista government in Managua and keep the regime on the defensive. It will force the regime to increase its armed forces — when it is already running into unpopularity over conscription. And it will damage the Nicaraguan economy, already in difficulties with half its annual budget being spent on its armed forces.

Without this pressure, the Sandinistas would undoubtedly use the time to

consolidate a revolutionary dictatorship. They know that, if the Contras can be neutralised, time is on their side. They are also unlikely to fear diplomatic isolation, notably from the United States. Fidel Castro, after all, has survived it, albeit with support from the Soviet Union. But continuing military opposition from the largest guerrilla force in Central America — however disunited is a severe obstacle in the way of long-term Sandinista ambitions.

At worst the war being prosecuted by the Contras will delay the Sandinistas in their consolidation of a Marxist state on the Central American isthmus. At best it might even prevent such a regime from ever taking hold. But that would certainly entail a constructive political settlement acceptable to other countries in the region as well as to the United States.

The verdict on the this week's vote in the House must be — so far, so good. But it does not represent an end in itself — only a means to an end. Washington will need to raise the tempo of its diplomatic activity too if it is to prevent the contingency it most fears.

Pay barrier in prosecution service

From Mr M. R. Swift
Sir, There is no need whatever for the crown prosecution service to be hampered in its work of prosecuting in the magistrates' court (report, June 23). If the CPS cannot find enough solicitors willing to prosecute there for £250 per day, where is the logic in refusing to employ barristers who have repeatedly offered to do the same work for £120 per day?

Contrary to the reported assertions of the crown prosecutor for West Yorkshire, there is an ample sufficiency of suitable members of the Bar throughout the country ready, able and willing to do the job. Instead of accepting the offered services of the Bar, the Government refuses to offer barristers more than £85 per day and prefers to triple its expenditure on lawyers' services by employing solicitors whilst at the same time failing to attract enough solicitors to do the work.

How does a Government committed to cutting public expenditure justify such astonishing behaviour? The answer is quite simple. To pay barristers more than £85 for a day in the magistrates' court would highlight the paucity of the fees currently paid to barristers in the crown court, a situation which has already embarrassed the Government in the action by the Bar against the Lord Chancellor.

Surely common sense, sound financial management and declared government policy demand the employment of barristers for this work, both in the interests of economy and of efficiency. Yours faithfully, MALCOLM SWIFT, 10 Park Square, Leeds. June 24.

No case to answer

From the Town Clerk of South Ribblesdale Council
Sir, Recent conversations have brought to light an apparent warning on the part of the younger members of the Bar at the ambitions of barristers employed by local authorities to secure improved rights of audience as counsel in the lower courts. These ambitions exist. They have been the subject of constant debate for decades, with varying response.

Our objective has been to reduce the element of disadvantage which employed barristers have suffered in comparison with our solicitor colleagues who, qua solicitors, have the right to appear before the magistrates and the county court.

The fear would appear to be that if barristers employed, say, in the legal section of a local authority, have the right to appear in the magistrates' and county courts

Tourist threat to the cheetah

From Sir Christopher Lever
Sir, Your Science Report (June 21) rightly draws attention to the plight of the cheetah in Africa, where its status is officially classified by the World Wildlife Fund as "vulnerable".

In many countries, however, it is not only a lack of genetic variability that is causing concern for the cheetah's survival, one of its greatest threats is the increase in tourism.

The cheetah is a timid creature which, especially when with cubs, needs to kill daily in order to survive. Whenever a cheetah is observed stalking its prey it is all too often immediately surrounded by mini-buses loaded with tourists, all anxious to witness the magnificent sight of the animal in full flight after its quarry. This, however, they seldom see, since the shy cheetah almost invariably abandons its hunt, with the resulting starvation of its cubs. The African drivers cannot be blamed for acting as their clients demand.

The only feasible solution, which I have long advocated, is for governmental wildlife and tourism departments in Africa to forbid all vehicles from approaching within a hundred yards of any cheetah. This would not only increase the tourists' chances of seeing the animal making its kill, but should also help to ensure the survival of this beautiful but declining cat.

Yours faithfully, CHRISTOPHER LEVER, Newell House, Winkfield, Windsor, Berkshire.

Sex education

From Mrs Victoria Gillick
Sir, Alastair Service, of the Family Planning Association claims in his letter (June 20) that there is no sound research evidence that contraceptive information encourages schoolchildren to experiment with sex.

Of course he is quite correct. For it is the combination of contraceptive information plus their free and secret supply to under-age girls, that has encouraged young men into ever more frequent acts of unlawful sex with them.

A survey of GPs has revealed that nowadays they prescribe the Pill to around 60,000 under-age girls annually — double what it was 10 years ago.

So perhaps the time has come for the old guard in the birth-control world to quietly and judiciously bow out of the education scene. Their revolution has achieved its dubious goal, and it remains for others, better adjusted and qualified to pick up the pieces of young lives, so horribly coarsened and debauched, diseased and devalued by that cynical breed of elders.

Let those who actually believe in sexual morality, marriage and family life teach such things to the young. Mere pill service — even in *The Times* — never fooled anyone. Yours faithfully, VICTORIA GILICK, 2 Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. June 20.

Hampton Court lines

From Miss Ann Gate
Sir, Mr Matthews (June 23) is right. *Tilia cordata* is a more graceful tree than its large-leaved relative. It would, however, be inappropriate to plant it at Hampton Court. Mr Matthews should take note of Dr Oliver Rackham's words in *The History of the Countryside* (1986): "Part of the value of the native lime tree [i.e. *Tilia cordata*] lies in the meaning embodied in its mysterious natural distribution; it is devalued by being made into a universal tree."

Yours faithfully, ANN GATE, Bell Cottage, Church Street, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Signs and portents

From Mr S. J. Blenkinsop
Sir, Your report (June 21, early edition), that the Chief Constable of North Wales has refused requests for his police car signs to be in Welsh as well as English reminded me of my recent visit to that area of the principality.

It was most noticeable that only one group of English signs had invariably escaped the attentions of those Welsh nationalists who over-paint such versions with their Welsh equivalent.

The signs read: "Bed and breakfast". Yours sincerely, STANLEY J. BLENKINSOP, Wingrove, 57 Macclesfield Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

idea of seeking reunion with Rome? From the Anglican viewpoint this would obviate the danger of a schism in its own ranks; from the Catholic, this could lead to a useful accession of oew blood; from the general Christian, it would prevent the rise of yet another sect.

One hopes that all Christian persuasions have at least reached a point in ecumenical rapprochement where they would not interpret this as an act of war or treason. The age of Elizabeth II, thank God, is far different from that of Elizabeth I.

I apologise if all this sounds over-simplistic. Perhaps Jesuits are not always as crafty as popular English legend still makes them. Yours faithfully, FRANCIS EDWARDS, 114 Mount Street, WI. June 21.

Letters to the Editor

young practising barristers will to that extent be deprived of work which would otherwise have come their way.

Apart from the fact that we are a tiny band and only a handful of that band is likely to seek to appear for our authorities, I think it is fair to say that if we did not represent our authority then one of our solicitors (or even one of our colleagues who would be briefed when the need arose, whether a case was handled by an employed barrister or an employed solicitor.

Have no fears, junior brethren, we are not seeking to deprive you of your daily bread! I am, yours faithfully, R. N. L. HAMM, Town Clerk, South Ribblesdale Borough Council, Civic Centre, West Paddock, Leyland, Lancashire. June 17.

Student loans

From Dr John Nicholson
Sir, I am writing to comment on your support (leading article, June 19) for the introduction of student loans on the grounds that *inter alia*, graduates' "lifetime earnings are likely to be substantially enhanced by their degrees". It is my experience, though admittedly anecdotal, that this is not so.

I have a twin brother, who started work immediately after A levels; at the same time, by contrast, I began reading for a degree. That separated us economically, and now, some 13 years on, we remain separated. Despite my honours degree, and subsequent PhD in chemistry, I still earn only some 75 per cent of my brother's salary, and my prospects of catching him up, still less of overtaking him, are minimal. Yet I am relatively well off, since I have been promoted quickly, and by comparison with my contemporary graduates who became teachers, I am embarrassingly wealthy.

I am not complaining about my lot. As Bernard Levin points out elsewhere in the same edition of *The Times*, there are other forms of poverty than the merely financial, and I value the education I have had, to the extent that, had it been necessary, I would have willingly repaid a student loan for it. Nevertheless, I reserve the implication that being a graduate *ipso facto* opens the way to massive earnings. That is fallacious and does nothing to enhance your otherwise well reasoned argument in favour of student loans.

Yours faithfully, JOHN NICHOLSON, 63 Morland Close, Hursley, Hampshire, Middlesex. June 19.

British Gas price

From Mr R. F. Knight
Sir, It would be interesting to discover whether the Government have considered why the Cribrel Down principles should not apply to British Gas particularly as the 3 per cent British Gas Stock now stands at 77%.

Is it possible that the Treasury is considering repaying this stock at par now as they are disposing of the assets which were acquired with this paper? Yours faithfully, R. F. KNIGHT, Varsity Road, Harman Cross, Wareham, Dorset.

Interest rate curb

From Mr A. E. Watson
Sir, I do not pretend to understand fully the various M1, 2 and 3s banded about on your financial pages, but one thing seems obvious to me: this country is moving rapidly from a property-owning society to a debt-ridden society.

We seem to be heading to, if we have not already reached, a South Sea Bubble situation and I fear that the end will be the same as in 1720 but with far worse results, since the unsecured debts are much more widely spread.

The banks and financial institutions, having over-extended themselves in the international market, now seem determined to do the same in the domestic market. At least once a week, and sometimes more often, I receive unsolicited offers to lend me money to buy unnecessary goods at exorbitant rates of interest. I put them straight into the wastepaper basket, but it seems from the article by Kenneth Fleet today (June 11) that many are being inveigled into taking out such loans.

I see that Mr Hattersley yesterday suggested a ceiling on interest rates at concessionary

Ordination of women

From the Rev Francis Edwards, SJ
Sir, As your leader of June 20 pointed out, what are taken to be Jesuitical skills may not help the Church of England in its present dilemma created by the proposed ordination of women. An undeniable truth was clarified, namely that ever since Anglicanism was established by the authority of the Sovereign in Parliament — still its supreme authority — by the two Acts of 1559 the character of that Church has been essentially Protestant; indeed Calvinist by the original 39 Articles.

The Test Act of 1672 included an oath "that there is not any transubstantiation in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper... at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever". This general trend against the Catholic doctrine of priesthood continued until the 19th century Oxford Movement. This maintained with zeal and not without learning that their Church had never lost its essential Catholic nature even in a sense recognisable by Rome. Many believed, unlike Newman and his friends who crossed the divide, that the catholicising movement would leave the lump until the Church of England as a body would be ready to seek reunion.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 27 1826

Our correspondent writes from Appleby but many readers of this extract may have the impression that he was doing so from Eatonville. The election was won by Viscount Lougher, later 2nd Earl of Londesborough (1789-1876). On this occasion, as in 1818 and 1820, his opponent was Henry Brougham who achieved eminence as Baron Brougham and Vaux (1778-1868), Lord Chancellor 1830-34. The parties at that period had not adopted a uniform, national colour; Lougher, the Tory, sported yellow; throughout the country blue, orange, pink and purple were among the hues worn indiscriminately by Tory and Whig.

GENERAL ELECTION

WESTMORELAND

Appleby, Third Day, June 24. Party feeling is at its fiercest, running extremely high in this town. A blue and a yellow, unless they are not resident in the county, are seldom seen to speak amicably to each other. Neutrality is not admitted by either party, and he who ventures to profess it, is looked upon as a spy and an enemy by both. An anecdote, which was current in the town, was that a freesholder who was extremely zealous in the cause he had espoused, will show, more forcibly than any words of mine can, the angry state of the public mind on both sides. A freesholder, who had got his thumb lacerated in the casual affray which took place yesterday, went to a surgeon to have it dressed. The surgeon was asked if he was going to examine it. Having ascertained the nature and extent of it, he proceeded not to dress it but to inquire on which side his patient, who had lost the insignia of his party in the scuffle, had been fighting. Unfortunately, the patient has espoused the colour which was abhorred more than his own pill-boxes and potions by this electioneering surgeon. The declaration of that fact excited thoughts of revenge and punishment in his mind, and that he was to be examined by an extremely slight one and required nothing more than a plaster to heal it, he determined that the poor fellow should have all the mental and bodily pangs of having it sewed up. He had punctured the heads of several of the doctor's friends; and the doctor, thought, that as a good partisan he was obliged to avenge them as far as he justifiably could, by puncturing to the letter the unhappy hand which had punctured them.

The poll did not close until five o'clock today, and the populace, who had assembled about the hustings at four, did not appear to be over and above pleased with the prolongation of the time for taking it. They stood in crowds around it, casting bitter jokes and sarcasms at each other. A man of the name of Abbot who lives on a farm of Lord Londesdale, at a place called Thrimby-grange, and who is, I understand, a county where all are wrestlers, placed himself in a very conspicuous station in the front of the hustings, and began from there to throw out violent and insulting language against the Blue party....

The man refused to stir, on which he was hailed with the title of a contented cuckold, by a butcher in the crowd, whilst another man told him that if he would only send his wife to Kendal, there were plenty ready to get for him that which he had never been able to get for himself — a parcel of young freesholders. Abbot, on hearing this abuse, became himself still more abusive, and the consequence was that three or four blues rushed upon the hustings, threw him on his back after a violent struggle, in which he exhibited unusual strength, and dragged him down the steps into the crowd. They then began to pummel him most unmercifully, and it was only by great exertions on his part that he escaped from their fury, covered with blood, into one of the yellow houses. His appearance there was the signal for a general fight. The yellows sallied out, and the sticks, which the people in this part of the country generally walk with, were called into immediate operations. Those who were unprovided with these weapons of defence and offence, upset three or four stalls, which were standing in the market place, and by tearing the legs off, and by splitting the boards into pieces, furnished themselves with very formidable bludgeons. For a quarter of an hour, during which volleys of stones were hurled into the melee by the more distant combatants on both sides, the battle raged with considerable violence. The blues at length obtained a temporary superiority, and charged their opponents into the King's Head, where they broke all the windows and smashed in several of their frames. The yellows in consequence proceeded to work the same vengeance on the windows of Mr. Brougham's principal inn, the Crown and Mitre, which their opponents had before worked on the King's Head. The pavement was rooted up, and in a moment every pane of glass was demolished.

So perhaps the time has come for the old guard in the birth-control world to quietly and judiciously bow out of the education scene. Their revolution has achieved its dubious goal, and it remains for others, better adjusted and qualified to pick up the pieces of young lives, so horribly coarsened and debauched, diseased and devalued by that cynical breed of elders.

Let those who actually believe in sexual morality, marriage and family life teach such things to the young. Mere pill service — even in *The Times* — never fooled anyone. Yours faithfully, VICTORIA GILICK, 2 Old Market, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. June 20.

Hampton Court lines

From Miss Ann Gate
Sir, Mr Matthews (June 23) is right. *Tilia cordata* is a more graceful tree than its large-leaved relative. It would, however, be inappropriate to plant it at Hampton Court. Mr Matthews should take note of Dr Oliver Rackham's words in *The History of the Countryside* (1986): "Part of the value of the native lime tree [i.e. *Tilia cordata*] lies in the meaning embodied in its mysterious natural distribution; it is devalued by being made into a universal tree."

Yours faithfully, ANN GATE, Bell Cottage, Church Street, Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Signs and portents

From Mr S. J. Blenkinsop
Sir, Your report (June 21, early edition), that the Chief Constable of North Wales has refused requests for his police car signs to be in Welsh as well as English reminded me of my recent visit to that area of the principality.

It was most noticeable that only one group of English signs had invariably escaped the attentions of those Welsh nationalists who over-paint such versions with their Welsh equivalent.

The signs read: "Bed and breakfast". Yours sincerely, STANLEY J. BLENKINSOP, Wingrove, 57 Macclesfield Road, Wilmslow, Cheshire.

idea of seeking reunion with Rome? From the Anglican viewpoint this would obviate the danger of a schism in its own ranks; from the Catholic, this could lead to a useful accession of oew blood; from the general Christian, it would prevent the rise of yet another sect.

One hopes that all Christian persuasions have at least reached a point in ecumenical rapprochement where they would not interpret this as an act of war or treason. The age of Elizabeth II, thank God, is far different from that of Elizabeth I.

I apologise if all this sounds over-simplistic. Perhaps Jesuits are not always as crafty as popular English legend still makes them. Yours faithfully, FRANCIS EDWARDS, 114 Mount Street, WI. June 21.

Sale of the century

From Mr M. E. T. Tiley
Sir, While I was looking for a suitable birthday card for my centenarian grandfather last week, I was astonished to find that a near by small newsagent had a selection of no less than four different preprinted cards for 100 year olds. Is longevity a Bloomsbury phenomenon? Yours faithfully, MIKE TILEY, University College London, Gower Street, WC1. June 23.

THE ARTS

Television Spanish swindles

When those slaty Welsh emigrated to Patagonia last century, sick of the English and their weather, they sailed in the belief that they were heading up in paradise. It was a belief partly instilled in them by a brochure which promised rolling green pastures where cattle lazily chewed their cud and a natural port with easy access to the world's trade routes.

Judging from last night's TV Eye (Thames), the spirit behind that brochure is alive and well and living on the Spanish coast, where this year 25,000 British will buy a place in the sun. Peter Gill's trenchant report, *Sun, Sea and Swindle*, examined how, for many, the dream home becomes a nightmare. One man told how, selling up and risking all, he bought a property which turned out to be a complete building site, without shops or amenities. Another how he paid £39,000 to a crooked Belgian called David who had no authority to sell, and so he had to pay twice over.

What seemed astonishing was the way in which cautious people nearing retirement were turned by the midday Spanish sun into pathological spendthrifts - without a legal document to show for it. (The programme's one shortcoming was to omit an examination of precisely what contracts were signed and why the guilty partners could not be brought to book.) Lawyers tend not to loom large in one's dreams, but to part with a life's savings on the word of some chummy Brit who says you do not need them does seem a mad-dog act.

Apparently 80 per cent of these frauds are perpetrated by our fellow countrymen. One, whom the researcher David Perrin did well to dig up, was a Captain Grimes figure in beard and shorts called Paul McCrea. His company, Headcote (SI), seemed pretty slack about paying the rent on holiday lets. "For an ex-public school boy," spluttered one of his fetching victims (like many of the women in this programme, a second wife), "he was a damn right villain."

Among those whom it was alleged McCrea had not paid was an electrical wholesaler called Sid. Sitting in his villa (El Cid), he told how, on terminating his contract with McCrea, the bearded brute had broken in, changed the locks and audaciously let the house out again. Interviewed by Peter Gill, McCrea swore "I don't owe a bleeding thing" and then snatched the radio mike.

In *Too Hot to Handle* (Channel 4), the second of three programmes on nuclear power, William Woollard padded about various installations looking like an abominable snowman. Swallowing many of his words, he gave a brief résumé of the nuclear process, and the sense that in harnessing this power our grasp is a child's on a runaway horse. Some workmen arising from a scaffold might be enough to jeopardize a county.

Nicholas Shakespeare

Cinema

Drama of action with pauses for thought

Runaway Train (18) Warner West End; Cannons Haymarket, Tottenham Court Road

Bring on the Night (PG) Prince Charles

The Money Pit (PG) Plaza

Blue Mountains ICA Cinema

Andrei Konchalovsky, the Soviet director of the epic *Siberiade*, spent his first four years in America working up scripts, waiting for phone-calls that never came and seeing his resources dwindle. Then, suddenly, he was embraced by Golan and Globus, boisterous entrepreneurs of Cannon Films. They financed *Maria's Lovers* (1984), a commercially unsuccessful portrait of postwar malaise in Pennsylvania, and backed their protégé in the present *Runaway Train*, a vigorous action drama with pauses for thought, nominated for three Oscars and presented in competition at Cannes. Like Whoopi Goldberg from *The Colour Purple*, Konchalovsky now finds himself a hot property. In Cannon's voluminous production schedule, the director is earmarked for three films: a project from his years of idleness (*Shy People*), a Paul Schrader script for Al Pacino and the Tom Kempinski play *Duet for One*. From a director wasting away through inattention, Konchalovsky has become a chame-

leon, living in a whirlwind, his creative personality under threat.

In *Runaway Train*, at least, Konchalovsky manages a tentative balance between the demands of American market forces and his own sensibility. The film offers all the straightforward excitement expected when a driverless train thunders through the Alaskan wastes with two escaped convicts and a token girl (a railway employee conveniently asleep when the driver suffers his fatal heart-attack). Action switches back and forth from the passengers variously jousting with fate to the authorities computing disasters ahead: an obstructing goods train, a rickety bridge, an industrial plant at the end of the line that would send toxic chemicals "from here to Kansas".

But Konchalovsky, working from a script by Kurosawa much adapted by other hands, is not content with simple American thrills and spills. Characters carry heavy burdens on their shoulders and lips. "One must count on oneself - no one else," cries Jon Voight, giving an ebullient star performance as the battle-scarred prisoner determined to worst the vengeful prison governor. "Some things can't be explained," says the train supervisor Kenneth McMillan as his computer whizz-kid ponders on the limits of technology. Throughout Konchalovsky bashes the gongs of human will, destiny and man's bestial nature: icy Alaskan settings strengthen the echoes of Russian doom and gloom. The combination of comic-strip action and philosophical speech-balloons ultimately proves a little ludicrous, but the film, like the train, escapes derailment.

For this Konchalovsky must take the major credit: he directs with furious energy and skill, whether staging a collision with a

caboose or pinpointing the manic gleam in Voight's gold tooth. As for his future with Cannon, we must hope it does not lead to Charles Bronson and *Death Wish 17*.

Rock music documentaries often give the appearance of being filmed by a fly with a 16mm camera who hangs from dressing-room lampshades and buzzes round performers, trying to catch them on the wing. Not so *Bring on the Night*, made by the film-producing arm of A & M Records: this portrait of the British rock musician Sting preparing for a Paris concert is a highly studied affair, staged for the camera's benefit. Instead of rehearsing in some subterranean lair, Sting and his excellent group of black jazz musicians prepare their numbers amidst the historic splendour of the Chateau de Courson, just outside Paris. The musicians are interviewed before the chateau's romantic greenery. Sting meanwhile delivers himself of inflated comments sitting in a pullover in a dark, refined interior. Later, he stands in a green hospital smock, assisting at the birth of his fourth child - an extraneous personal event wheedled into the film to dubious effect.

It is a pity that Sting and his director, Michael Apted, opted so much for the grand, pretentious style. For there is much joyful music-making on show, and the backing group prove a lively bunch, spouting tales of dubious past employment and the hardships of playing when no one wants to listen. The reverential tone is also punctured whenever the manager Miles Copeland is present, spelling out the jazz musicians' negative market-value or castigating the stage designer for grey, boring costumes ("He wanted it to be Brechtian" she beats in defence). But the film belongs, for better or worse, to Sting, the soulful



Ebullient star performance: Jon Voight on the run, do or die, in Runaway Train

troubadour. He sings his material with conviction, polish and ease. He also offers a persistent, bizarre echo of the young Laurence Olivier's looks and manner: remove the guitar, dye the hair, and Sting could easily be Hamlet skulking at Elsinore.

The world first had an inkling that *The Money Pit* might be bad when the trade paper *Fariety* enclosed an advertising supplement in green, pink and violet, shaped like a baby's bottle. Not that this comedy - directed by Richard Benjamin for the ubiquitous Steven Spielberg - concerns motherhood. The topic, rather, is the perils of home-ownership when the newly-purchased home is near ruin. A few knocks and the front door falls down; then the staircase collapses, brown goo fills the bath, electrical circuits erupt into flames and rick-rack construction workers have a wreckers' ball.

Almost 30 years ago the same story was filmed as *Mr Blandings Builds His Dream House*, wherein Cary Grant and Myrna Loy battled with financial straits, decorator bandits and, for good measure, marital jealousy. David Giler's new script makes some allowances for contemporary fashions: the suburban couple, played by Tom Hanks and Shelley Long, are now unmarried; the object of jealousy is no Melvyn Douglas charmer but a brattish conductor-superstar with long blond locks. The principal ingredients, however, go back to *Blandings* and beyond, to the silent days when comics repeatedly crashed through walls, sank through floors and turned into whitewashed ghosts.

In Mack Sennett two-reelers, such mayhem could be dispensed without recourse to logic; a feature film, however, must tread more carefully, and here *The Money Pit* fails badly. The house, we hear, gobbles up the couple's limited money, yet we never learn how the huge final repair bill is met. Were we laughing, we might forgive and forget, but the dialogue remains mundane while the collapsing fixtures soon become showy exercises in Spielbergian special effects. The cast play second fiddle to debris; a pity the talented Shelley Long had to be among them.

In April I wrote enthusiastically about *Blue Mountains*, Eldar Shengelaya's comic portrait of Russian bureaucracy; this thoroughly engaging film has now been rewarded with limited public run at the ICA. The setting is a publishing house stuffed with unread manuscripts and incompetence. Shengelaya describes the staff's comings and goings along labyrinthine corridors with a sprightly array of running jokes and a keen eye for human foibles.

Geoff Brown

Theatre Only the ruthless last the course

The Relapse Chichester

One glimpse of Di Seymour's set puts paid to the idea that this is going to be an elegantly frivolous revival put on so as to supply an occasion for Richard Briers to give his Lord Foppington. Played around mobile scaffolding against a half-constructed classical facade, it rather suggests that Vanbrugh knocked off *The Relapse* during tea-breaks on the site of Castle Howard: an impression underlined by the sight of a company variously attired in 18th-century costume and in blousons and wellington boots.

It is also clear from Matthew Francis's direction of the opening scenes that the usual comic emphasis is being displaced. Instead of the blank boredom of the Restoration eouatryside, we have a Loveless (David Gwillim) happily trading around with a wheelbarrow, dressed as a gardener. This is followed by the first appearance of Foppington's destitute young brother, Tom; played by John Sessions not as a virtuously spirited youth but

a capering trickster with a wild mane of hair, who is evidently a figure of fun even to his servant Lory.

I think it is Mr Francis's purpose to take the title in earnest: to suggest that London is a place where only the ruthless and greedy survive, and that Loveless and his wife would have been all right if only they had stayed in their garden.

At all events, the expected comic high-points of the play are missing. Mr Briers goes through the oaricissistic motions of Foppington's toilette - emerging from a wrapper and hair-net into full purple plumage - but it is quite a modest performance by past standards, and the central focus of the scene remains on Tom waiting for a sign of recognition from his unfeeling brother. When they do get a scene together, it comes over not so much as an encounter between brothers as between a foolish skinflint master and a wily and revengeful servant. This certainly has the theatrical advantage of intensifying Tom's determination to cheat Foppington out of his heirship, and redoubling his powers of intrigue once he arrives in Sir Tunbelly's domain.



An ogre defending his castle: Harold Innocent (left) with Richard Briers

However, the nature of the fraternal relationship is that the livelier Tom becomes the more he drains vitality out of his companion. Not only does Mr Briers play Foppington from the start as a loser. He also stifles the magnanimous amiability which is a great charm of the role. Mr Briers despatches it with much excellent status-conscious business, but the character shrivels into a peevish, nutcracker-jawed fool who finally brings the comedy to an end on a note of spite.

As for the title intrigue,

Loveless is torn between two ladies classed as absolute moral adversaries. It is hard to imagine how they ever came to be friends. Paula Dionisotti plays Berintha as a fatal temptress, serpentine of body, lecherous of eye, displaying a cold, long-practised seductive technique worlds removed from the spontaneous mischief usually associated with this role. Against her Kaie Buffery, a huge-eyed beauty in the likeness of a Caroline Pallas Athene, goes through London scenes in a state of gradually mounting horror,

reaching her peak in a speech I had never noticed before: "Would the world were on fire," she says to a bringer of bad news, "and you in the middle of it."

This is an austere treatment of the play: less funny than usual, but more in touch with the feelings underlying the intrigue. Appropriately, in this context, Harold Innocent plays Sir Tunbelly not as a rustic booby but as an ogre defending his castle.

Irving Wardle

Dance Ballet Rambert Sadler's Wells

The last programme of Ballet Rambert's London Season, continuing until tomorrow, contained yet another premiere by yet another choreographer new to the company. Richard Alston has certainly succeeded in putting the stamp of his own mind on the repertoire in the short time since he was appointed director, and he has done it as much by his choice of new collaborators as by his own contributions.

It is also notable that from all the new choreographers, Ian Spink, Michael Clark and now Ashley Page, he has secured cogent, well developed pieces. It seems that we have here a real director in the tradition of Rambert herself and her first successor Norman Morrice, with a flair for guiding others without robbing them of their own personalities.

Ashley Page, much the most gifted choreographer to emerge within the Royal Ballet since David Bintley, has already had some experience working with dancers from the avant-garde, and he adapts easily to a style that suits the Rambert dancers, an attractive mid-point between his own academic background and the more mainstream contemporary experience.

The music is by Harrison

Birtwistle, a piece he wrote in 1977 called *Carmen Arcadiae Mechanicae Perpetuum*, which also serves as the name of the ballet. I feared the possibility of a significant acronym but luckily that thought proved unworthy. Scored for 14 players, half of them on wind instruments plus marimba, piano and strings, it is a fragmented work, the total pattern of which proves elusive at first bearing.

The dances reflect those qualities, being fragmentary, almost kaleidoscopic. The movement is lively but not lissay, and its textures vary with those of the music. There are some mildly mysterious exits and returns towards the end, and touches of humour, especially in a solo for Amanda Britton who begins unexpectedly with a *pas de chat* appearing from an unexpected opening in Jack Smith's backcloth of vivid abstract patterns on a black ground.

The designs, the painter's first for the theatre, make the ballet look handsome. The costumes, tights painted patterns of primary colours, sort the dancers into groups, the three men together, the women divided into a trio and a pair (who are perhaps rather two lovers). No anecdotal reasons for this appear, but the groupings gain impact from it, just as patches of colour and the often rotary movements show each other off to best advantage.

John Percival

Paul Scofield Howard Rollins 1986 'TONY' AWARD 'BEST PLAY' "HILARIOUS" Birmingham Evening Mail I'M NOT RAPPAPORTY Previews from 1st July Opens 3rd July APOLLO THEATRE BOX OFFICE 01-437 2663

Rock INXS Albert Hall If you hire a car in Australia the chances are that you will receive an automatic vehicle with a device which will, if desired, set the car travelling at a fixed speed, while you take your foot off the accelerator and enjoy the ride. INXS, who come from Australia, where they have enjoyed widespread and increasing popularity since 1980, are a gifted rock group who share many of the characteristics of a vehicle set on automatic. Not that their songs are all the same speed, nor even that their arrangements and instrumentation are too constant. But in an hour and 20 minutes they betrayed a stultifying lack of variation in the incoherence of their performance and a paucity of wit in their one-track vision. Dressed in black, Michael Hutchence looked like an identical rock vocalist, wiggling his sinuous hips like a walking composite of Mick Jagger and Bob Geldof. Around him the group hacked their way competently through a collection of mainstream rock songs that harked back to all those bands like Bachmao-Turner Overdrive and Boston who in the mid-Seventies were known vaguely to Britain but who sold albums by the truckload in America. INXS have the advantage of being better-looking than those bands and, as Hutchence took a stroll over the top of the PA speakers, bared his chest or threw water over the front rows, screams of excitement penetrated the raucous sound coming from the stage. Andrew Farriss and Kirk Pengilly played brief interchangeable guitar solos, and Pengilly sometimes honked on a saxophone. Of the tight, precisely executed repertoire, the most familiar songs were best - "Original Sin", "Listen Like Thieves" and "This Time" - but they lacked the inspiration to mint new gold from the devalued currency of such mainstream rock. Only on the final, carefully planned encore, a rousing version of "Red Sun", did they show any sign of moving out of the middle lane, but by then it was too late to gain significant mileage from such a well-worn route.

Concert RPO/Previn Festival Hall Much has already been revealed on this page about the content of Peter Maxwell Davies's new Violin Concerto, both by Paul Griffiths in his review of last Saturday's St Magnus Festival premiere and by the soloist, Isaac Stern. Now, perhaps, something should be added about context, since this first London performance naturally shifted attention away from the work's Orkney genesis and towards its standing in Maxwell Davies's career. To write a conventional concerto, especially for the fiddle, is (however ingeniously) contemporary composers may juggle with resources) basically to endorse the Romantic tradition of the virtuoso, the continuing musical supremacy of the symphony orchestra, and time-honoured notions about concert programming. For Maxwell Davies, once the arch-debunker of musical conventions, to compose one is not so surprising: anyone can change his mind. But for him to produce such a sober, mainstream concerto - in which earnest if undeniably impressive cerebral processes replace the rebellious, instinctive spark of his youth - was a surprise and, for me, a disappointment. Possibly, too, the inspired folkiness of his violin writing in earlier works led one to expect more imaginative demands on Stern's talents than the rather routine assembling of double-stoppings and stratospheric

octaves found in the cadoeza here. Nevertheless, the Violin Concerto has some marvelous things in it. Repeated hearings will probably lead to greater appreciation of the turbulent, heavy textures in the outer movements, always threatening to overwhelm the soloist but eventually collapsing before his unruffled lyricism. The slow movement, though, is immediately appealing: the point where stark brass fanfares break into the soloist's haunting "Scottish" theme is masterfully dramatic. Indeed, the orchestration throughout is highly original, if mostly of dour colour. One could imagine the solo part's many upward thrusts of figuration being attacked less circumspcctly than by Isaac Stern here. He also had his moments of idiosyncratic intonation. But Stern did convey the shifting moods of the three movements, and his whittling down of timbre to project the slow movement's ingenious quality was the work of a seasoned virtuoso. The real revelation, however, was the superbly assured playing of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra under André Previn's careful direction. They perform this modern stuff rather well: they should do it more often. Previn had opened with Vaughan Williams's Tallis Fantasia, where the strings happily sustained the illusion of Phrygian phrases wafting round flying buttresses, even in this hall's less than cathedral-like acoustics. He closed with a well-pointed account of Debussy's *La Mer*.

Richard Morrison

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Bank of England sounds alarm on interest rates

STOCK MARKET

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American joins ICI

ICI has made Mr Thomas Wynman, US chairman and chief executive of Columbia Broadcasting Corporation, a non-executive director. Mr Wynman, 56, has a wide knowledge of American business. ICI has US sales worth nearly \$2.5 billion (£1.6 billion) or 15 per cent of the group's total sales, with America its largest single market. By the 1990s ICI hopes for American sales to account for 25 per cent of its total.

Evered bid attacked

McKeechie Brothers, the Midlands engineering group, last night launched a bitter attack on Evered Holdings, which has made a £171 million takeover bid for the business, saying Evered had failed to show that its management style was more than a "brittle piece of public relations hype."

Share issue

The issue of preference shares in Billingsgate City Securities, the single asset company set up to sell securities to the 185,000 sq ft City of London office development, near to the former Billingsgate Market, closed yesterday. Goldman Sachs and Baring Brothers, the merchant banks offering to buy the shares at 99p and sell at 104p. The issue price was 100p.

BPB soars

BPB, the plasterboard manufacturer, increased profits from £78.6 million to £103.2 million before tax in the year to 31 March. Turnover was up from £564 million to £616 million and the final dividend is 5.5p, up from 4.6p, taking the total to 9p, up from 7.7p. Times, page 23

£20m ISE bid

Industrial Scotland Energy, the oil exploration company, has received a bid of 90p a share, from Texas Gas Resources Corporation, a United States transport group, valuing ISE at £20.5 million. Times, page 23

Sovereign rights

Sovereign Oil & Gas announced yesterday that it is raising £2.5 million by a rights issue. Times, page 23

Life expands

The London International Financial Futures Exchange (Life) will spend £1.2 million over the next two to three years to increase fivefold its capacity, now running at 50,000 contracts a day, to cope with expanding business. The exchange also hopes to reduce trading costs.

Metals 'value'

Mr Alan Bond's Metals Exploration Group said it believes its 150p-a-share offer for Hampton Gold Mining Areas represents "full and fair value," despite the strong opposition in Hampton's second defence document. Metals owns more than 32 per cent of Hampton's shares.

The Bank of England has given warning that there are enough worrying signs in the economy to justify an extremely cautious approach to interest rates. Strongly rising unit labour costs and a rapid increase in liquidity in the economy are regarded by the Bank as danger signals. The danger could be realized if the level of interest rates is allowed to fall too quickly, it says in its June Quarterly Bulletin, published yesterday.

Despite the 39 per cent annualized growth in the broad measure of money, sterling M3, to the latest three months, the Bank says that there is little indication, taken overall, that monetary conditions are loose.

It cites the performance of narrow money, M0, which is still growing at the lower end of its 2 to 6 per cent official target range, and the exchange rate, which has risen by an average of 3 per cent since early March.

However, the Bank is keenly aware of the big build-up of liquidity in the economy, mainly as a result of increased competition between banks, building societies and other financial intermediaries.

"On balance," the bulletin says, "there is little indication as yet that liquidity is unwillingly held at current real interest rates." But, any sharp rundown of

liquidity could take a number of damaging forms, including excessive pay settlements, sharp movements of funds abroad by financial institutions and a rapid rise in consumer spending. The stress on real interest rates is important, but Bank of England officials are unhappy about reading too much into the performance of the retail prices index. Like the Chancellor, they expect a rate of about 3 per cent at the end of the year, but do not expect a further decline next year.

However, the Bank says, there are other measures of inflation, and these display a less satisfactory picture. The gross domestic product

deflator, the index of all home costs, was up by just over 5 per cent in the first quarter, compared with a year earlier. Unit labour costs for the whole economy were rising at a 5 per cent rate in the fourth quarter of last year, and the Bank does not expect any slowdown this year.

The British economy paused in the first quarter, as did most other major economies. The prospect of strong growth in real incomes should ensure a resumption of growth, the Bank says, although the consequent rise in unit labour costs may hold Britain back compared with competitor countries.

Britain had a trade deficit in goods of £666 million last month, more than double the April figure. The current account, after allowing for the invisible items of trade, scraped into surplus by £34 million. The current account surplus for the first five months of the year totalled £597 million, compared with the Treasury's forecast of £3.5 billion for the whole of 1986.

Treasury officials said yesterday that the forecast could still be achieved as the effects of lower oil prices start to come through in stronger non-oil exports, having so far been mainly reflected in a declining oil surplus.

The visible trade deficit of £2.33 billion in the first five months of this year exceeded its total of £2.14 billion for the whole of last year.

The main factor in this sharp deterioration has been the fall in the value of Britain's oil exports. In the March-May period, oil exports dropped by £1.6 billion compared with the previous three months. Last

month, the oil export total fell by £79 million to £583 million, the lowest since December 1980. There was also a drop last month in exports of aircraft, included among the so-called erratic items of trade, which fell by £214 million in total. Excluding oil and the erratic items of trade, exports, which fell by £167 million, to £5.87 billion, would have recorded an increase, officials said. The trend for non-oil export volume is now regarded as flat, an improvement on the earlier decline from the middle of last year until the early spring.

Imports rose by £234 million to £6.54 billion, although again trade in aircraft produced a bias in the figure. The underlying trend of imports is also regarded as flat.

The difference between the £666 million deficit on visible trade and the £34 million current account surplus is due to the surplus on invisibles, now estimated to be £700 million a month, from an earlier estimate of £660 million, despite the prospect of a loss of tourist earnings.

UK trade deficit doubles to £666m

By Our Economics Correspondent

Britain had a trade deficit in goods of £666 million last month, more than double the April figure. The current account, after allowing for the invisible items of trade, scraped into surplus by £34 million.

The current account surplus for the first five months of the year totalled £597 million, compared with the Treasury's forecast of £3.5 billion for the whole of 1986.

Treasury officials said yesterday that the forecast could still be achieved as the effects of lower oil prices start to come through in stronger non-oil exports, having so far been mainly reflected in a declining oil surplus.

The visible trade deficit of £2.33 billion in the first five months of this year exceeded its total of £2.14 billion for the whole of last year.

The main factor in this sharp deterioration has been the fall in the value of Britain's oil exports. In the March-May period, oil exports dropped by £1.6 billion compared with the previous three months. Last

Oppenheim advances

Mr Nick Oppenheim, the financier, yesterday took a decisive step forward towards winning his battle for the Aitken Hume financial services conglomerate. He claimed last night to hold or have received acceptances for 36.81 per cent of Aitken's shares after increasing the terms of his all-paper offer by 11 per cent.

On Wednesday, Mr Oppenheim announced that his original bid had attracted 8.8 per cent acceptances to add to the 1.2 per cent he already owned. However, yesterday's new bid attracted another 26.81 per cent pledges, although 3.83 per cent of these cannot yet be counted as valid under the terms of the takeover code.

Among those believed to have accepted the new offer are clients of Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, who were advised to take Mr Oppenheim's offer. Among the Laing clients accepting was said to be Mutual Shares, an American fund which speaks for 12 per cent of Aitken's equity.

Mr Oppenheim's quoted Tranwood group is now offering 10 shares, rather than nine, for each Aitken. The new bid values Aitken at around £87 million and each share at about 190p. Aitken shares closed 3p lower yesterday at 164p.

Executives at Aitken were not available for comment last night.

Thames attracts £873m

By Alison Eadie

The offer for sale for Thames Television was oversubscribed 26.9 times, with £873 million chasing £32.5 million worth of shares.

A total of 102,628 applications were received for 459.4 million shares. Investors will not receive nearly as many shares as they applied for.

Those who asked for up to 3,500 will go into a weighted ballot and the successful ones receive 200 shares. Those applying for 4,000 to 10,000 shares will receive 200 and those applying for more than 10,000 will receive 2 per cent, up to a maximum of 50,000.

Dealings in the shares start on July 2. The tender offer for Morgan Grenfell was also oversubscribed, attracting more than 40,000 applications.

The striking price looks like being pitched at about the 480p mark, against a minimum tender price of 425p. Dec Corporation's 147.5 million share offer, cum placing, was only 25.4 per cent subscribed. The level of take-up is somewhat ironic as the institutions persuaded Dec to triple its allocation to all shareholders from 25 to 75 per cent of the new shares to give them a fairer chance.

The increase cost Dec more than £1 million in extra commission.

Guidelines for open market shares revised

The Stock Exchange yesterday revised its guidelines on open market share purchases to give more flexibility and avoid the sort of off-market scramble for shareholding positions which characterized the Westland battle.

In future the broker acting for a buyer building up a stake will have to declare to the world at large "what price he is prepared to pay and how many shares he is seeking."

As a further move to have the business transacted inside the market, the Stock Exchange Council is reducing the minimum period during which the offer must stand from one day to one hour.

It is felt that one reason for the off-market for shares in Westland was that this avoided the risk of having an attempted purchase in the open market spoil by a rival offer which the original broker would have been unable to counter until the next day.

Opec close to agreement on new quota system

From David Young, Brioni

Agreement on a new production quota system appears close to being reached by the 13 oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The new quota system is designed to force prices back up to a target of \$18 a barrel. Details have still to be worked out, but several Opec ministers are now confident that an agreement can be reached.

Opec's official spokesman, Mr James Adu, said yesterday that "good progress" is being made at the ministerial meeting in Yugoslavia and that he was hopeful of an agreement.

However, the Nigerian oil minister, Mr Rilwauo Lukman, who succeeded to the chairmanship of Opec at the start of the meeting, said he would prefer to make no official statement on progress until he had something concrete to announce.

The ministers are meeting at this Yugoslavian island retreat, formerly President Tito's summer residence, to conduct a round of informal discussions which are being used to patch over some of the

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Will Borrie stir it for the brewers?

The beerage traditionally is a stout supporter of the Tory Party, to the benefit of both. As an electoral influence the demon drink may not be as strong as in the past but, given the choice, the Government, any government, would prefer to lower the price of a pint in advance of a General Election than to put it up.

The question is whether the knight of the shining countenance, the Director-General of Fair Trading, Sir Gordon Borrie, will dare to venture into these deep and dangerous waters with an election no more than two years away and the party collection boxes on red alert. Will he recommend to the Secretary of State, and will Paul Channon agree, that the brewers' tied-house system should be examined again by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission?

There is mounting evidence that the tied estate is yielding too many dividends to the brewers (70 per cent of all beer sales are made through tied houses) at the expense of the drinking classes. Not only is a pint costing more than it should (it has risen more than the rate of inflation would justify), but the people's choice behind the bar seems to be shrinking.

Scottish & Newcastle and Bass, which between them have about 90 per cent of the Scottish market, in rapid sequence have put 2p on a pint. Scotland is where the national round of price increases normally starts. As for customer choice, the Morning Advertiser on May 21 bravely wrote in an editorial headed "Ale and the tie lesson":

"It seems obvious that the attitude some brewers are taking towards national beers is having the effect of restricting the market leaders that customers can buy...Brewers never seem to learn."

Sir Gordon Borrie, given his character and belief in the competitive virtues, must be sorely tempted to recommend another investigation of a system that seems to sustain monopoly pricing and the power to restrict the choice of drinks available. Neither practice should commend itself to a government dedicated to the free market, especially as a reform of the tied estate would almost certainly lead to lower prices for beer and other drinks sold behind the bar.

Even if the tie remains inviolate, the structure of the brewing industry will undergo radical changes within the next two years. Sir Derrick Holden-Brown is confident that the Monopolies Commission will save Allied-Lyons from the clutches of Elders. The relief might be short: other impressarios are waiting in the wings, contemplating a group that is both a brewer and a break-up situation. One interested spectator of the brewing scene is Anheuser-Busch, the American Budweiser giant, which is uniquely capable of hiding for the market leader itself, Bass.

Meanwhile, eyes are sharply focused on Grand Metropolitan, which owns Watney Mann and Truman. Although this week's meeting between Sir Stanley Grinstead and Alan Bond (Americas Cup, Bond Corporation,

Swan and dealer in Screen Entertainment) has been categorized as routine, there is no question that Mr Bond would like to bid for Grand Met, a house where it is said in the business there is no longer a meeting of minds between Sir Stanley and the managing director Allen Sheppard. Mr Bond may wait until the MMC has pronounced on Elders and Allied.

It would be a fascinating irony if the three knights, Sir Derrick (63), Sir Derek Palmer (Bass and 67) and Sir Stanley (62), all bowed out to the sound of successful bids. *Après trois, les déluges.*

And who would bet against a link between James Gulliver, the laird of Argyll, and Scottish & Newcastle? Agreed, of course. No more costly and hounding takeover battles. S&N certainly has to move. A second bite at Matthew Brown is always a possibility, but much less attractive than, say, a merger with Courage to create a formidable national brewer.

Courage, acquired as part of Imperial by Hanson Trust, is available. Lord Hanson's asking price is £1 billion, a figure that so far has been received with a mixture of mirth and terror. If the Office of Fair Trading were to add the gunpowder of a reference to this heady brew of mix and merger, the noise would rival the big bang.

Going Dutch

Lord Rothermere wishes to transfer the Daily Mail & General Trust — and thereby control of Associated Newspapers — to Holland. He is seeking a judicial review to establish that the legal requirement for Treasury permission for the move conflicts with European Community law. The Treasury is likely to oppose this strenuously, not least because the most obvious motive is to avoid British taxation.

It is easy to see the frustration of the Harnsworth family. If the trust were authorized, it would avoid internal capital gains tax. But it cannot be authorized since most of its assets are tied up in a half-share of Associated, publishers of the embarrassingly patriotic Daily Mail and Mail on Sunday. So the trust operates its remaining £70 million portfolio at a disadvantage.

Moving to Holland would enable it in effect to start again by revaluing its portfolio at present prices, though it would still be liable to Dutch tax on future gains.

This makes sense if the trust wants to make a once-for-all switch in its portfolio, for instance to sell British shares and buy foreign ones. It makes nonsense of the spirit of harmonization but that would be nothing new. The move would enable the Harnsworths to hang on to Associated without the tax penalties. But the really big tax benefits of moving to Holland would come if the £200 million stake in Associated were sold. That is surely not the present intention. But Lord Rothermere is 60. His son and heir is 18 and few things in Fleet Street now look permanent.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Table with columns for Stock Market, Dow Jones, Nikkei Dow, Hang Kong, Amstar/Gan, Sydney:AO, Frankfurt, Commerzbank, Brussels, General, Foster CAC, Zurich, S&K General, London closing prices.

INTEREST RATES

Table with columns for Bank Rate, 3-month Interbank, 3-month eligible bills, buying rate, Prime Rate, 3-month Treasury Bills, 30-year bonds.

CURRENCIES

Table with columns for London, New York, Frankfurt, Zurich, ECU, SDR.

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

Table with columns for RISES: Portland Industries, General Accident, Marine Estates, Adams Brothers, Courtauld, ICI, Natwest, Vickers, Chemring, Birmingham Mint, Barr (A.G.), Sizer, Nu-Swift Industries, Group Investors, Tegelian, Blue Arrow, Fuller Smith, GUS 'A', Mercury Int. FALLS: United Leasing, Morceau Holdings.

GOLD

Table with columns for London Fixing, AM, COMEX.

NORTH SEA OIL

Table with columns for Brent (Aug), Dated.

BPB INDUSTRIES advertisement. Gypsum-based products and other building materials. Paperboard and packaging. Wireline services. 30% Profit increase. Year to 31st March 1986 and 1985 turnover and profit figures.

WALL STREET

New York (Agency) - Shares were slightly lower in early trading yesterday as profit-taking interrupted a two-day rally. The Dow Jones industrial average slipped by 1.33 points to 1,833.72.

Analysts said that investors have been concentrating on interest-sensitive stocks. Utilities continue to rise yesterday, while the market index, as well as the bond market, sagged.

Declining shares outnum-

Symbol	Change	Symbol	Change	Symbol	Change
AAER	59 1/2	54	Fraxione	24	24
AAER	59 1/2	54	Fraxione	24	24
AAER	59 1/2	54	Fraxione	24	24
AAER	59 1/2	54	Fraxione	24	24
AAER	59 1/2	54	Fraxione	24	24

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates
June 26	June 26
N York 2.0295-1.9196	1.2175-1.2188
London 2.0295-1.9196	1.2175-1.2188
Amsterd 2.770-3.8048	1.5000-3.8048
Breussel 65.55-68.00	68.00-68.00
Geneva 12.444-12.8207	12.444-12.8207
Dublin 1.1111-1.1204	1.1175-1.1183
Frankfurt 2.913-3.2798	3.2713-3.2798
Paris 251.72-252.21	251.72-252.21
Madrid 21.848-21.876	21.848-21.876
Rome 2301.25-2311.32	2314.36-2319.52
Stockholm 11.4323-11.5241	11.4323-11.5241
Oslo 10.6282-10.7778	10.6282-10.7778
Helsinki 10.6302-10.9001	10.6302-10.9001
Tokyo 251.72-252.21	251.72-252.21
Vienna 23.92-24.72	23.92-24.72
Zurich 2.7478-2.7460	2.7599-2.7460

Starting more than a cent down against the dollar at one time, picked up yesterday, to finish a net 20 points easier at 1.5180, still buoyed by relatively high interest rates. Its effective exchange rate index closed 0.1 lower at 76.0.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Country	Rate
Canada	1.2590-1.2605
France	6.55-6.56
Germany	1.82-1.83
Italy	1.93-1.94
Japan	160.00-160.10
Spain	166.00-166.10
Switzerland	1.50-1.51
UK	1.5180

COMMODITIES

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMODITIES

Commodity	Price
Cattle	103.0
Hog	103.0
Sheep	103.0
Chicken	103.0
Wheat	103.0
Corn	103.0
Soybeans	103.0

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Term	Rate
1 month	6.50-7.00
3 months	6.75-7.25
6 months	7.00-7.50
1 year	7.25-7.75

OTHER STERLING RATES

Country	Rate
Canada	1.2590-1.2605
France	6.55-6.56
Germany	1.82-1.83
Italy	1.93-1.94
Japan	160.00-160.10
Spain	166.00-166.10
Switzerland	1.50-1.51
UK	1.5180

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Metal	Price
Copper	103.0
Lead	103.0
Zinc	103.0
Nickel	103.0
Aluminum	103.0

GOLD

Gold Price	Change
London	103.0
New York	103.0
Amsterdam	103.0

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Trust Name	Price	Change
Amalgamated	103.0	+0.10
Bankers	103.0	+0.10
British	103.0	+0.10
Equity	103.0	+0.10
Global	103.0	+0.10
Income	103.0	+0.10
International	103.0	+0.10
Life	103.0	+0.10
Local	103.0	+0.10
Multi-Sector	103.0	+0.10
North American	103.0	+0.10
Real Estate	103.0	+0.10
Technology	103.0	+0.10
World	103.0	+0.10

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Contract	Price	Change
3 Month Sterling	103.0	+0.10
6 Month Sterling	103.0	+0.10
9 Month Sterling	103.0	+0.10
12 Month Sterling	103.0	+0.10
3 Month Euro	103.0	+0.10
6 Month Euro	103.0	+0.10
9 Month Euro	103.0	+0.10
12 Month Euro	103.0	+0.10

ECGD

Country	Rate
Canada	1.2590-1.2605
France	6.55-6.56
Germany	1.82-1.83
Italy	1.93-1.94
Japan	160.00-160.10
Spain	166.00-166.10
Switzerland	1.50-1.51
UK	1.5180

CANADIAN PRICES

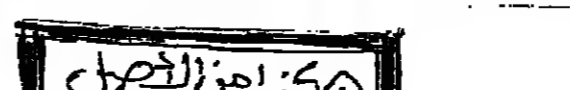
Commodity	Price
Wheat	103.0
Corn	103.0
Soybeans	103.0
Canola	103.0
Iron Ore	103.0
Copper	103.0
Lead	103.0
Zinc	103.0
Nickel	103.0
Aluminum	103.0

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Trust Name	Price	Change
Amalgamated	103.0	+0.10
Bankers	103.0	+0.10
British	103.0	+0.10
Equity	103.0	+0.10
Global	103.0	+0.10
Income	103.0	+0.10
International	103.0	+0.10
Life	103.0	+0.10
Local	103.0	+0.10
Multi-Sector	103.0	+0.10
North American	103.0	+0.10
Real Estate	103.0	+0.10
Technology	103.0	+0.10
World	103.0	+0.10

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Trust Name	Price	Change	Trust Name	Price	Change
Amalgamated	103.0	+0.10	Bankers	103.0	+0.10
British	103.0	+0.10	Equity	103.0	+0.10
Global	103.0	+0.10	Income	103.0	+0.10
International	103.0	+0.10	Life	103.0	+0.10
Local	103.0	+0.10	Multi-Sector	103.0	+0.10
North American	103.0	+0.10	Real Estate	103.0	+0.10
Technology	103.0	+0.10	World	103.0	+0.10



TEMPUS

BPB surprises with high-rise profits

Shareholders in BPB should be forgiven if they found the urge to take profits almost irresistible. Their shares have risen from a low of 212p a year ago to 511p yesterday, up 23p on the day. Better-than-expected results for the year to March, however, indicate that even at their new level the shares are not overvalued.

Profits rose from £79 million to £103 million before tax. British building materials, mostly plaster and plasterboard, increased their contribution by 11 per cent to £32.4 million.

Canada and France showed the largest increases, reflecting better demand. In Canada's case, the fall in the Canadian dollar against the American currency helped exports. And a good market in France means that rival French plasterboard companies should be less anxious to penetrate the British market.

Healthy cash flow eliminated the company's debt and at the year-end there was net cash of £10 million. Since the year-end, however, BPB has spent between £25 million and £30 million on acquisitions on the Continent and more are planned. These are likely to be for cash rather than paper.

The company seems no more concerned to raise its profile in the City generally now that it is valued at nearly £1 billion than it did a year ago when it was valued at just £400 million, preferring instead to concentrate its attention on existing shareholders. It would be fair to conclude from this that BPB is unlikely to expand its shareholder base in the near future.

Estimates for the current year were being hurriedly upgraded yesterday, with £125 million now the target for some analysts. On that basis the shares are trading on a multiple of 12.

Sovereign Gas & Oil

Shareholders who have been wondering what has happened to Sovereign Oil & Gas's 1985 annual report need wonder no longer. It is

to be posted today with details of the severe 30 rights issue announced yesterday. At 23p a share, the issue will raise £2.5 million.

Sovereign has also negotiated revised terms for the Sovereign Explorer, a deep-water semisubmersible drilling rig which has three years to run of its five-year contract.

The oil price fall and consequent drop in drilling activity has caused a slump in rig rates. Market rates are not much more than \$20,000 (£13,500) a day for rigs of all types, compared with \$81,000 for the Sovereign Explorer when working and \$33,000 when not working.

Without renegotiation, Sovereign's cash-flows, already severely squeezed by the oil price, would have had an additional burden placed on them by the rig commitments.

The agreement is designed to give Sovereign flexibility, and the company believes that it has bought survival until 1992 in terms of the rig. Clearly it wants to do more than just hang on for the next six years, but for that it needs an increase in the oil price.

The deal involves a retainer of £10 million spread over the next six years and payable out of 25 per cent of Sovereign's surplus cash. If there is insufficient cash, which will occur if the oil price does not rise) then the year's payment is waived until 1992. Depending on the rate of repayment, there will be an additional maximum surcharge of £2 million.

The company is paying all its cash-flows from the Forties and Claymore oilfields to the banks. This leaves Brae, where 70 per cent of cash-flows are committed to loan and interest repayments. Consequently, unless the oil price rises, there probably will not be enough of a surplus to repay any of the retainer this year, or even next.

The rights issue is supported by four of its biggest shareholders who own 49 per cent of the stock. They will take up their rights and underwrite the balance: £2.5

million should see the company through the short term. Sovereign has bought time in which it must hope that the oil price rises to a level which makes the North Sea a commercial proposition once more. The shareholders must hope that it happens quickly.

ISE

For Industrial Scotland Energy, it has been a short life, but for the shareholders not a particularly merry one.

Barely two years since the company was introduced to the USM at 110p, Texas Gas Resources Corporation, the American transport group, is offering 90p a share in cash in a bid which values ISE at £20.5 million.

On hopes of a bid, the market price has risen strongly since the middle of March, reaching its present 86p from its low point of 40p, where it sank after the rights issue at 120p in January. As a result of the rights issue, it has 40p-a-share cash on its balance sheet.

Since the departure of Mr Malcolm Butler, former managing director, the company has been running down staff, fuelling speculation that it was up for sale. Employees are now down to six in London, two in France and one at Houston, Texas.

In relation to the asset value, the new managing director, Mr Colin Leslie, described the offer as fair, and in recognition of the commercial realities, the directors are recommending it.

The main attractions to the purchaser are the exploration blocks in the United Kingdom southern gas sector and the onshore acreage in the Paris Basin. There were several disappointed bidders in the last French licensing round which attracted 170 bids for 11 blocks and ISE's blocks could be attractive to other potential bidders.

It seems that ISE has been talking to a variety of parties, but given the depressed state of the oil market, Mr Leslie is not optimistic that there will be a higher bid, which is no comfort to those shareholders and underwriters who took stock in the rights issue at 120p in January.

Attack on textile trade barriers

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Britain's clothing and textile industries yesterday launched a concerted drive to persuade the British and European governments to act against countries that have thrown up trade barriers against British goods.

The panoply of import restrictions, tariffs, quotas and bans operated by many countries against British clothing and textiles is costing thousands of jobs and stifling further investment, according to the joint Economic Development Committee for the industries.

In a comprehensive study of practices in 109 countries, the EDC, representing employers and trade unions, argues that countries such as Brazil and South Korea are no longer struggling developing nations and cannot justify stringent import restrictions.

With negotiations on the renewal of the controversial Multi Fibre Arrangement, which governs international trade in textiles, due to be completed by the end of next month, and a new round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade under discussion, the EDC said it was timely to impress on all concerned the gravity of the problem facing Britain.

Mr Harry Leach, the president of the British Textile Confederation, said yesterday that the report would be going to politicians and trade groups throughout Europe. "We are going to ram it down their throats," he said.

The study, heralded by the EDC as one of the most detailed investigations of world import restrictions, shows that 70 per cent of United Kingdom clothing and textile exports are sold to totally open markets although they account for only 20 per cent of world gross national product.

In contrast, 13 per cent of United Kingdom exports go to markets that are difficult to penetrate but which together account for 40 per cent of world GNP.

Lifting the Barriers to Trade, NEDO Books, National Economic Development Office, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QX. £9.50

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Dixons raises its holding in Woolworth to 5.3%

By Michael Clark

Mr Stanley Kalms, Dixons's chairman, was playing a daring game of brinkmanship yesterday as he geared himself up for the final stage of the £1,900 million battle for control of rival Woolworth.

According to the Dixons camp everything is going according to plan. Until now, Mr Kalms has purposely avoided buying Woolworth shares in the market and left the price to drift. Earlier this week, it touched 720p, compared with Dixons's cash alternative of 805p.

This was done to show City institutions that if they miss the boat now and reject the offer, it could be some time before they see Woolworth above £8 again.

Having made the point, Dixons's broker, Cazenove, marched into the market on Wednesday night to test the water and, within the space of 24 hours, had mopped up 2.7 million Woolworth shares at 760p, taking its total holding to 5.3 per cent.

Dixons's shares seemed pleased with the efforts yesterday, rising 4p to 340p, while Woolworth advanced 15p, to close at 760p.

Having peered into the abyss, Mr Kalms is now hoping that the big fund managers will throw their weight behind Dixons's offer. They have until next Wednesday to make up their minds.

Yesterday also marked the start of trading in Dixons's shares on the traded options market. But, apart from some support from brokers such as Scrimgeour Vickers, turnover remained low.

The rest of the equity market put up another solid performance, helped by the overnight buying on Wall Street and the introduction of

"new time" buying for the new account next week.

Dealers claim that money will soon start to trickle back into the system once investors know their allocations for the Morgan Grenfell and Thames Television issues.

Leading shares led the way higher, helped by selective support from New York. ICL, up 18p at 984p, Beecham, 3p at 306p, Cadbury Schweppes, 2p at 184p and Reuters, 6p at

290p after learning that a party of 20 City analysts had gone on a trip to one of the group's textile factories in Barcelona. The market is clearly hoping for some good news about the company on their return. The shares of Courtaulds have been enjoying something of a re-rating over the past 18 months and are expected to do even better in the short-term.

In foods, Bejams, the frozen foods retailer, stood out with an 11p rise to 167p following some hefty buying of the shares by several big funds managers. There is also talk that a bid may be imminent. Once again the name of Tesco is being mentioned.

Addison Page Chetwynd Streets, the advertising and public relations consultant, held steady at 133p as several directors decided to unload stock on the market. Mr Michael Page and Mr Steve Smith have both sold 575,000 shares each for an undisclosed price.

The sale reduces Mr Page's holding to 4.396 million shares and Mr Smith's stake to 4.399 million. Earlier this week, APCS - soon to change its name to Addison Constantancy Group - bought Taylor Nelson, a market research company, for £4.8 million.

Meanwhile a rival, Charles Barker, is linking up with Nihon Keizaiha Advertising, a Japanese financial communications company more commonly known as Nikkeisha.

Barker says it hopes to pick up business from Japanese clients of Nikkeisha which will benefit from on-the-spot service which cannot be provided from Tokyo. The market seemed to like the idea and marked Barker's shares 2p higher at 153p.

The big insurance companies extended their recent rally following the overnight strength on Wall Street with Commercial Union 3p up at 308p, General Accident 22p higher at 839p, Guardian Royal Exchange 10p to 877p, Royal Insurance a similar figure at 877p and Sun Alliance 7p better at 694p. The market is now discounting fears about moves to reduce premiums in the US.

Among insurance brokers, Allied Lyons rose another 5p to 358p yesterday, making 10p in two days. Dealers reported a big turnover on the traded options market. Elders IXL is expected to be given Monopolies Commission permission soon to proceed with its bid and may come back with a higher offer.

CE Heath firmed another 1p to 545p following the shake-out earlier in the week stemming from reports of a \$1,000 million lawsuit facing the company in the US courts.

Stewart Wrightson stood out with 20p rise to 412p in a thin market, while Wilfs Faber continued to reflect its holding in Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, where dealings are due to start next week with a 7p rise to 429p.

The Kuwait Investment Office has reduced its holding in the company to 3 million shares, or 6.56 per cent of the total.

Mutual Shares Corporation has been buying more shares in Ladbroke, Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland's overseas trading group. It has bought an extra 2.5 million shares and now holds, through its various funds, 23.25 million shares. All of them are registered in the name of Bank of New York Nominees.

Lombard responded to the news with a 6p rise to 249p.

Vickers was buoyant, with a 13p rise to 475p, after reports that the European Court is expected to rule on its claim for compensation from the Government on July 8.

The group, which owns Rolls-Royce Motors, is claiming about £150 million following the nationalization of its shipbuilding and aircraft production interests in 1977.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	
Accord Pub (125p)	141
Almasc (150p)	149
Amstar (130p)	115-3
Arlington (115p)	185+2
Ashley (1) (105p)	211
Beverage (145p)	151
Black (147p)	137
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Green (J) N/P	355+5
De La Rue N/P	140
Five Oaks N/P	10+1
Fiendly Hotels N/P	5
Gerrard F/P	337+8
Ibbotck Johnson N/P	28
Molyneux F/P	92
Net West F/P	507
Persepolis N/P	152

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Further gains by equities

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began June 16. Dealings end today. Contango day Monday. Settlement day July 7.
\$Foreign bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Portfolio Gold
From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

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Claimants should ring 0254-53272

Table with columns: No., Company, Group, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists various companies like Pearson, Scott & New, Cadbury-Schwepcs, etc.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies under categories like Breweries, Buildings and Roads, Finance and Land, Foods, Hotels and Caterers, Industrials A-D, Drapery and Stores, Cinemas and TV, Chemicals and Plastics, and Electricals.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies under categories like E-K, Finance and Land, Foods, Hotels and Caterers, Industrials A-D, Drapery and Stores, Cinemas and TV, Chemicals and Plastics, and Electricals.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies under categories like E-K, Finance and Land, Foods, Hotels and Caterers, Industrials A-D, Drapery and Stores, Cinemas and TV, Chemicals and Plastics, and Electricals.

Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies under categories like Insurance, Leisure, Mining, Shipping, Motors and Aircraft, Newspapers and Publishers, and Oil.

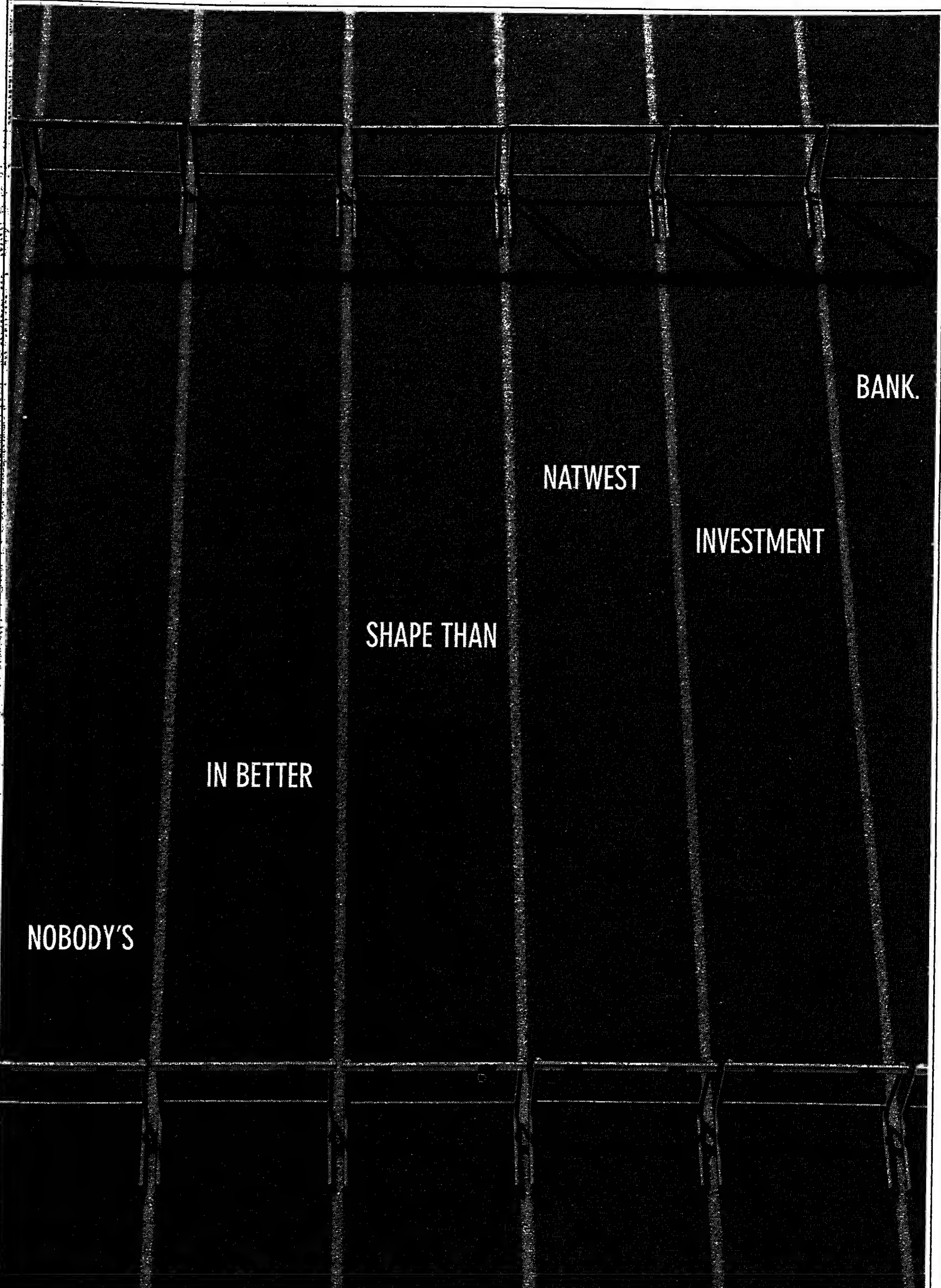
Table with columns: No., Company, Price, Change, % P/E. Lists companies under categories like Overseas Traders, Paper, Printing, Advert'g, Property, Shipping, Motors and Aircraft, Newspapers and Publishers, and Oil.

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 on tomorrow's newspaper.

BRITISH FUNDS
High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)
1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 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There is nothing quite like driving a Rolls-Royce. An hour behind the wheel is more persuasive than words can ever be. If you would like to experience a new Rolls-Royce first hand, one of the

dealers listed below will be pleased to arrange a test drive for you.

A brief glance at the classified pages will also give you some idea of the range of Rolls-Royce and Bentley motor cars available for resale.

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Company profits fall after reaching their highest for 12 years

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Companies' profitability rose last year to its highest level since 1973, according to an article in the Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, published yesterday.

However, figures from the Central Statistical Office show that, in the first quarter, company profits fell by 4 per cent.

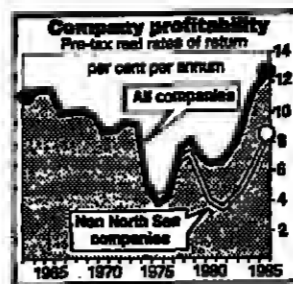
North Sea companies reported a 24 per cent slump in profits compared with the fourth quarter of last year, more than offsetting a 4 per cent increase for other companies.

The Bank's annual article on company profitability and finance records that pretax rates of return for non-North Sea companies rose to 8 per cent last year, the fourth successive annual rise.

The pretax rate of return for all companies, including the North Sea oil companies, rose to 12.4 per cent, the best since 1960, before North Sea oil was exploited.

There was a marked contrast between the experience of North Sea and non-oil companies last year, according to the article. North Sea profits were hit by the slump in sterling oil prices, and a slowdown, to 2 per cent, in the rise in production.

But, for other companies,



particular, improved stock control.

Despite improved profitability, companies suffered a loss of cost competitiveness last year, mainly because of fast rising unit labour costs. As a result, they were obliged to hold back on export margins, instead widening domestic margins.

The Bank is not optimistic about further improvements in company profitability this year.

Last year's increases could be attributed to the windfall gains of lower oil and raw material prices. This year, the rate at which such costs are falling has declined.

As a result of this and the pressure from strongly rising labour costs, the Bank concludes, companies may be forced to squeeze margins.

The fall in the pound's value against the EEC currencies since the middle of last year has cushioned this effect, but "margins may come under increasing pressure later this year" as companies strive to maintain the competitiveness of their goods.

The Bank sees no diminishing of companies' appetite for external finance, but expects that a greater proportion of this will be in the form of long-term bonds and commercial paper in the coming months.

Howard calms liability fears

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Implementation in Britain of the European directive on product liability should not have any significant effect on either the availability or the cost of product liability insurance, according to Mr Michael Howard, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, yesterday.

Mr Howard made this claim in a clear attempt to allay industry fears about the effects of tightening up regulations.

The "continuing nightmare" of product liability law in the United States

would not be repeated in Britain, he maintained, because the system would avoid certain features of the US system.

In Britain there would be no jury system, with its US history of awarding high damages, nor two other features blamed for such awards - the practice of punitive damages and the contingency fee system.

In Britain the principle of contributory negligence, virtually abandoned in the US with some absurd results, would be

maintained in Britain, Mr Howard pointed out.

Some confusion seemed to exist about the general effects of the European directive, said Mr Howard. He added: "In my view, based on evidence from a vast range of sources, fears about a repetition of the US nightmare here are largely unfounded."

Since November, the Government has been consulting industrialists on the legislative changes necessary to bring Britain into line with the European directive. The result is expected shortly.

Mexico in last-ditch debt talks

From Bailey Morris
Washington

United States and Mexican officials are meeting in Washington in a last-ditch attempt to negotiate a new debt financing plan before a crucial repayment deadline on Monday.

Senior Gustavo Petricoli has new financing proposals, including one that would hold back on export margins, instead widening domestic margins.

The new proposals, which had the strong backing of President Miguel de la Madrid were presented to US Treasury and International Monetary Fund officials. Mexico's foreign reserves have plummeted to \$2.5 billion, not enough to meet all of the June interest and principal payments.

Senior Petricoli said Mexico's ability to meet the payments hinges on progress in the new negotiations. In addition to IMF officials, he is meeting the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Mr Paul Volcker, and the US Treasury Secretary, Mr James Baker.

Both officials have promised emergency assistance if Mexico agrees to undertake stringent domestic economic reforms.

Mexican officials said the new proposals include some controversial suggestions, aimed at allowing the country to achieve growth of about 3 per cent to 4 per cent next year.

These included a proposal that banks accept a new repayment schedule to cater for Mexico's oil earnings which have dropped sharply, a proposal for lower interest rates and other "options".

Meanwhile, IMF officials, who have been under strong pressure to relax the conditions attached to a new loan from Mexico, said they were close to reaching a compromise on the critical issue of domestic deficit reduction. Senior Petricoli's mission in Washington is to formally request an IMF standby loan of about \$1.3 billion. Once it wins IMF approval, Mexico will seek \$3 billion in additional money from governments and institutional lenders and another \$3.5 billion from commercial banks.

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DIXONS INCREASED OFFER WORTH

826.1p

WOOLWORTH SHARE PRICE

760.0p

DIXONS BID HIGHER BY

66.1p

Dixons increased offer is final. Acceptances should be received by 1.00p.m. on 2nd July, 1986.

The increased offer will close at 1.00 p.m. on 2nd July, 1986 unless it has by or on that date become unconditional as to acceptances. Dixons has reserved the right, however, to revise, increase, and/or extend the increased offer in a competitive situation. If you require copies of documents, further information, or assistance in completing your Form of Acceptance, please contact S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. at: 33 King William Street, London EC4R 9AS, telephone 01-280 2222.

The value of Dixons increased offer (based on the value of Dixons securities being offered in exchange for Woolworth Shares) has been computed by reference to a price for Dixons Ordinary Shares of 340p, based on market prices at 3.30p.m. on 26th June, 1986, after adjusting for Dixons forecast 1985/86 final dividend of 2.4225p (net) per share, and an estimate of the value of a Dixons Convertible Preference Share of 99.30p.

Cazenove & Co., stockbrokers to Dixons, have confirmed that, based on market conditions on 26th June, 1986, a reasonable estimate of the value of each Dixons Ordinary Share would have been 89.30p. The value of a Woolworth Share, which is quoted on an ex-dividend basis, has been based on market prices at 3.30p.m. on 26th June, 1986.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCV	10.00%
City Bank Savings	10.75%
Consolidated Cts	10.00%
Continental Trust	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
Cuba	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	10.00%
Lloyds Bank	10.00%
Met Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	10.00%
City Bank WA	10.00%

† Mortgage Base Rate.



TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES IN 1985

Annual Shareholders' Meeting of June 20, 1986

The Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting of TOTAL CFP, held on June 20, 1986 with Mr François-Xavier GRIOTU, Chairman presiding, approved the accounts for 1985. All the resolutions were adopted.

In his address, the Chairman, without wishing to prejudge the consolidated results for the year as a whole, noted that as far as the first half was concerned, cash flow and economic performance would show a substantial increase. These improved results will only be sufficient however to partially offset stockholding losses. He also noted that if prices were to remain at present levels the greater part of the stockholding losses for 1986 would have been recorded during the first half.

With regard to the second half, results will clearly depend on variations in crude prices, which are as ever an unknown factor. Moreover, it may be hoped that the downstream sector will confirm the recent return to positive margins. The Chairman went on to stress that the Group possessed the resources and experience not only to confront the oil "counter-shock" but also, if possible, to use it as a means for further development. It is with a view to increasing this capacity still further that the Company recently decided to effect a capital increase, the results of which have to date been very encouraging.

1985 in brief
Financial performance
1985 has seen further recovery despite stockholding losses as a result of the decline in the dollar.
The consolidated financial statements at year-end show a cash flow of 7.3 billion francs and net income amounting to 1.4 billion francs.
Investments totalled 8 billion francs, of which 5 billion went to exploration, production and development and 1.7 billion to refining and marketing.
Activities
The year saw:
- an increase in total fittings (49 million tons of oil; 5.7 billion m³ of gas);
- development of the Group's international trading position;
- encouraging results in exploration, notably in France;
- the merging of the refining and marketing sectors in France;
- the change of name of COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES to TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES.
The General meeting extended the term of office of Mr René GRANIER de LULLAC, Honorary President, as a director of the Company and appointed Mr Jérôme MONOD a director.

Some figures for 1985	
on the Group	
- Reserves	48.0
- Oil (millions of tons)	5.7
- Gas (billions of m ³)	5.7
- Financial data (consolidated in billions of francs)	
Sales	173.0
- In France	98.0
- Outside France	117.0
Cash flow	7.3
Earnings	1.4
Net investments	8.0
on the parent company	
Sales (in billions of francs)	76.0
Net income (in billions of francs)	1.0
Dividend per share: 20F (= tax credit of 10F).	
Date of dividend payment: June 27.	

The brochure "TOTAL COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES IN 1985" can be obtained in English and French from Service Diffusion - 5, rue Michel-Ange - 75781 Paris Cedex 16 - France.

COMPANY NEWS

and pretax profit to 2,611 (1,484). Earnings per share jumped to 20.64 (11.74p).

● **MK ELECTRIC GROUP:** Turnover for 52 weeks to March 29 (figures in £ million) was up to 128.5 (127.1), with pretax profit slipping to 17.7 (18.1) and earnings per share to 27.4p (30.3p).

● **BOC:** The group's Australian subsidiary, Metal Manufacturers, is to be capitalized at Aus\$20 million by a public offer for sale in Australia of 30.5 million shares (20 per cent of capital). BOC will receive about Aus\$48 million (£22 million) from the issue after expenses.

● **WIGHT COLLINS RUTHERFORD SCOTT HOLDINGS:** A final dividend of 3p, making 4.25p (2.75p) is being paid on October 6. Turnover for the year to April 30 (figures in £000) rose to 56,108 (36,267)

and pretax profit to 2,611 (1,484). Earnings per share jumped to 20.64 (11.74p).

● **ANDERSON STRATECLYDE:** A dividend of 2.72p (nil) is included in the results for the year to March 31. With figures to 2000, turnover rose to 175,277 (170,787) and pretax profit to 3,614 (3,354) loss. Earnings per share rose to 6p (6.1p) loss.

● **CHANNEL TUNNEL INVESTMENTS:** No income for 1985 from listed investments (gross) slipped to £14,087 (£14,354), with pretax profit to £2,661 (£3,230) and earnings per share to 0.13p (0.15p).

● **AG BAR:** A interim dividend of 2.5p (1.75p) has been declared for the half year to April 25. With figures in £000, group turnover was up to 16,887 (15,785), trading profit to 1,312 (1,235) and earnings per share to 7.03p (14.35p).

● **BOC GROUP:** The company is raising up to £50 million, using sterling commercial paper, to supplement other sources of short-term borrowing and to replace existing borrowings.

● **ELDRIDGE POPE AND CO:** An interim dividend of 3.25p (2.4p) is included in the results for the six months to March 31. With figures in £000, turnover rose to 12,838 (11,331), pretax profit to 1,428 (939) and earnings per share to 11.4p (7.1p).

● **CANTILE HOLDINGS:** The final dividend is 1.1p (1p), making 1.6p (1.45p) for the year to March 31. With figures in £000, turnover was 25,824 (24,586), operating profit was 3,629 (2,584), interest payable 2,590 (1,754), pretax profit 1,039 (830) and tax 420 (265). Earnings per share were 2.61p (2.55p).

● **EF HOLDINGS:** There will be no dividend. Turnover for the year to March 29, with figures in £000 was 71,028 (72,798). The profit on ordinary activities before interest and exchange fluctuations was 2,872 (2,136).

● **BORLAND INTERNATIONAL:** Schroders announced that 1,217 valid applications have been received in respect of 13,229,200 shares. Applications by Banque Paribas and Prominvest for a total of 2,650,000 shares, in respect of which irrevocable commitments to apply were given, will be allotted in full.

● **HARGREAVES GROUP:** Year to March 31, 1986. Total dividend 5.3p (4.5p). Turnover £306.12 million (£297.75 million). Pretax profit £9.02 million (£7.1 million). Earnings per share 15.1p (9.8p).

● **CREST NICHOLSON:** Half-year to April 30, 1986. Interim dividend 1.75p (1.5p). Turnover £69.27 million (£60.47 million). Pretax profit £2.6 million (£2.2 million). Earnings per share 2.12p (2.12p). The board is confident that 1986 will be another good year for the enlarged group and that 1987 should benefit to an even greater extent from the merger with Frayn.

● **COURTS (FURNISHERS):** Year to March 31, 1986. Total dividend 4.7p (same). Turnover £90.21 million (£86.9 million). Pretax profit £6 million (£6.9 million). Earnings per share,

before extraordinary item, 17.1p (17.4p).

● **STONWOOD BREWERY:** Year to March 31, 1986. Total dividend 10.8p (10p). Turnover £30.46 million (£25.28 million). Pretax profit £2.04 million (£2.8 million). Earnings per share (adjusted for rights issue) 35.1p (52.7p).

● **OCEAN WILSONS (HOLDINGS):** Total dividend for 1985 3.75p (2.95p). Turnover £46.26 million (£47.64 million). Pretax profit £4.88 million (£4.71 million). The board proposes a one-for-two scrip issue. Earnings per share 8.5p (8.03p).

● **BROWN & JACKSON:** No dividend (same) for 1985. Turnover £52.55 million (£136.47 million). Pretax profit £540,000 (£73,000). Loss per share 0.11p (1.33p).

● **BTP (formerly British Tar Products):** Year to March 31, 1986. Final dividend 3p (compared with the interim forecast of 2.5p), making 4.5p (3.5p). Turnover £49.61 million (£38.7 million). Pretax profit £4.3 million (£4.01 million). Earnings per share 8.3p (7.62p). The board reports that the current year has started well, BTP is in a strong financial position and prospects are good.

● **JAMES LATHAM:** Year to March 31, 1986. Total dividend 14.25p (13.25p). Turnover £37.01 million (£35.33 million). Pretax profit £1.9 million (£1.65 million). Earnings per share 49p (47.9p).

● **CH INDUSTRIALS:** Year to March 29, 1986. Total dividend 2.4p (2.1p). Turnover £30.29 million (£22.77 million). Pretax profit £2.11 million (£1.45 million). Earnings per share 8.57p (7.05p).

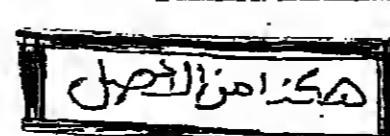
● **SUPERDRUG STORES:** First quarter to May 31, 1986. Turnover (excluding VAT) £44.06 million (£35.47 million). Pretax profit £1.92 million (£1.82 million).

● **ADAM LEISURE GROUP:** No interim dividend (same) for the half-year to Feb. 28, 1986. Turnover £4.86 million (£3.59 million). Pretax profit £325,000 (£494,000). Loss per share 1.30p (0.94p). The board is now confident that the group has a much stronger product range for 1986 and 1987, which will go a long way to assist in its continued recovery.

● **CENTROVINCIAL ESTATES:** Total dividend unchanged at 6p for the year to March 31, 1986. Gross rental income £9.21 million (£8.85 million). Net revenue before tax on ordinary activities arising from investment properties £3.45 million (£2.89 million). Earnings per share 7p (12.34p). Net asset value per share 235p (281p). Based on projections and current market conditions, the board reports that there should be a substantial improvement in earnings for 1987.

● **CHEMTRIG GROUP:** Half-year to March 27, 1986. Interim dividend 6p (5p). Sales home and export £3.3 million (£3.5 million) and export £1.2 million (£1.5 million). Pretax profit £1.28 million (£753,800). Earnings per share 25.8p (20.6p).

● **CECIL GEE:** The annual meeting was told that the board expects both the half-year and the full year to show a significant improvement in trading results.



s fall their years Mexico in last-ditch debt talks

Hambros: Mr JM Clay has been made vice-chairman and Mr JCL Kewick and Mr CH Sporborg joint deputy chairmen.

Reshuffle at Hambros

Adrian J Parsons has become group chief executive and chief executive of Dalton.

Steetley Brick & Tile: Mr Arthur Barnard becomes marketing director and Mr Mike Harris sales director.

Rank Amusements: Mr John Murphy has been appointed managing director and Mr Ray Mercy finance director from July 14.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Table with columns for Company, Price, Change, % Change, and Volume. Includes sections for USMA-D, USM-L-R, and USME-K.

COMPANY NEWS

SPICE: Six months to March 31, 1986. Interim dividend 0.20p (nil). Turnover £9.87 million (£3.66 million). Pretax profit £351,000 (£294,000). Earnings per share 5.1p (4.5p).

Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, plc Development Costs Reduced Profits

There were two main reasons for the Company's disappointing results during the year ended March 1986. Difficult trading conditions led to lower profits in two publishing centres, and increased costs were accepted by investing in long-term enterprises which do not offer short-term returns.

The Whitbread Annual Report is now available. It contains the full story of another successful year: pre-tax profits to 1st March 1986 were up to £129.6 million, a 17.7% increase on 1985.

BEER, BREWING AND WHOLESALING

Beer, brewing and wholesaling achieved a 14.8% increase in turnover to £586.3 million. Operating profits of £81.2 million (a 15.2% increase) accounted for 48% of the Group's total operating profit.

In a market which was around 1% down on the previous year, beer volumes were well up. Heineken and Stella Artois, supported by Kaltenberg Diat Pils, pushed lager sales to 47% of our total beer trade, while Whitbread Best Bitter and Whitbread Trophy did well and the regional ale brands such as Flowers, Wethereds, Welsh Bitter, Fremfins and Chesters sold strongly.

Our take-home market share reached its highest level for many years, and Breweries Division maintained full supply throughout the year, with product quality better than ever before.

RETAILING

Retailing turnover was up to £633.2 million, a 13.1% increase. Operating profits rose to £55.5 million, 33% of the total operating profit.

A high level of capital investment in Whitbread Inns was maintained, and they performed well, with a substantial gain in profit.

Beefeater, Thresher and Pizza Hut all traded strongly, and there were encouraging performances from newer businesses such as Roast Inns, Aureon Discotheques, Coaching Inns and Country Club Hotels.

WINES AND SPIRITS

Despite a decrease in turnover of 4.8% largely due to the impact of foreign exchange movements, operating profits increased by 26.2% to £33.2 million.

Stowells and Langenbach produced good profits, and Long John exports were up 10%. Whitbread North America exceeded its profit budget and gained market share. It's now among the top ten suppliers of wines and spirits in the US, with brands such as Cutty Sark, Scoresby Rare, Canadian LTD, Benedictine, Delamain Cognac, Laphroaig, Antinori and Bollinger.

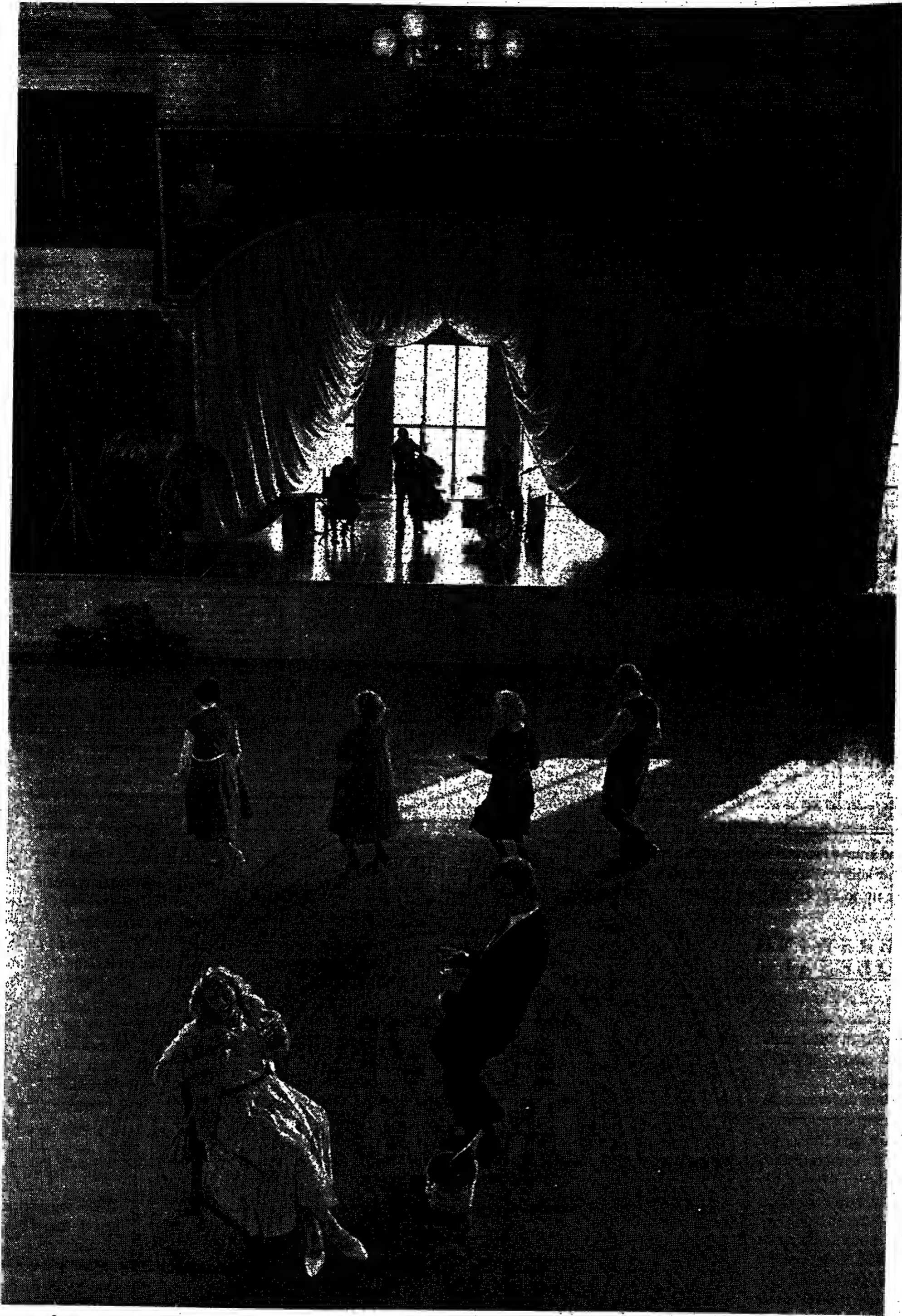
THE FUTURE

In the first three months of 1986, off-licence and restaurant sales have increased, and beer volume is well up on last year.

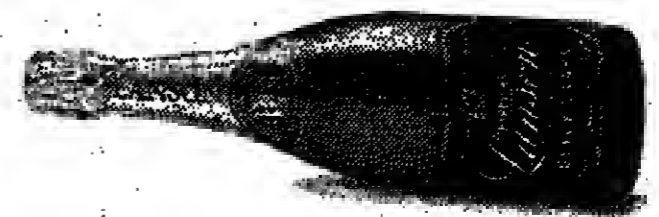
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Form with fields for NAME, ADDRESS, POSTCODE, and a large logo for WHITBREAD.



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SUMMER DRINKING/1

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

All ready for the sweet fizz of summer

Sunburnt noses, frayed tempers and overheated cars were not the only outcome of our recent, and long overdue, heatwave. As the mercury rose so did the sales of hard pressed wine trade who look forward every year to a hot summer, with wine sales to match, but are mostly rewarded with a damp squib.

Long, hot summers are good for the booze business. And anyone who pops into the corner off-licence for ice or a cold soft drink, on a sweltering day, generally comes out with a cool bottle of wine or spirits at the same time.

Quite why the British have to wait for a heatwave before they start to enjoy wine in a similar fashion as, say, the French or Italians must be as much of a mystery to wine merchants as it is to me.

But there it is. On hot summer days pubs are so busy that customers spill out onto pavements, restaurateurs squeeze tiny tables outdoors and the popping of corks is a familiar sound in the back gardens of Britain. On cold days, if those marketing men are to be believed, I suppose we must all ignore the pleasures of wine and concentrate on the joys of the kettle instead.

Keeping cool, calm and collected in hot countries has a lot to do with the moderate intake of alcohol. The latest drinks trade phenomena is the cooler, those mostly sweet sticky ersatz combinations of white wine, soda water and fruit juices in which passion fruit-mango flavours appear to predominate. Hot countries such as Australia and the US (especially California) are already cooler crazy but so far UK cooler sales are encouraging rather than exuberant.

The best of the coolers available in the UK is still Castaway about which I first wrote last summer. This is chiefly because it is a blend of about fifty per cent of a French *vin blanc* (which gives it a higher alcohol level than other coolers of 6 per cent) mixed with ten different tropical and citrus juices. The end result is a dryish appealing mango dominated drink that makes a

pleasant summer refresher (69p from Finefare, Scotland only).

Marks and Spencer have recently introduced a range of canned coolers, convenient 25cl servings, priced at 55p per can that have obviously been aimed at the lunchtime office worker and picnic market. The cans certainly deserve a prize for presentation, for they have been beautifully illustrated, but the contents within unfortunately do not always live up to their classy packaging. The best by far is the 5.5 per cent Spritzer a dryish fresh, clean, lively lemon-zest drink.

Coolers are the latest drink fad to hit hot climates

Sweeter tooth will enjoy Orange Fizz, a blend of orange juice and white wine, that makes a palatable sweet, frothy drink as does the somewhat sweeter blackcurrant pastille-like Kir, a mix of white wine and blackcurrant crush, whatever that might be. The Marks and Spencer Lemon Fizz and Tropical coolers with their sweet synthetic jelly-baby like tastes are unlikely to convert anyone to cooler tipping.

Convenient though coolers are it is both cheaper and pleasanter to make your own summer wine cup. One of the most morish summer tipples is the Bellini, a heavenly Italian invention, that officially combines champagne and fresh peach juice. I cheat by using an inexpensive sparkler such as the fresh, lively, apply G F Cavalier Brut (Oodbins £2.59, Majestic Wine Warehouses £2.55) combined fifty-fifty or so with the purest peach juice.

Equally delectable is Strawberry Fizz made by mixing the fizz with crushed strawberries. Later on in the summer raspberries can also be subjected to the same treatment

but, make certain you rub the raspberries through a plastic sieve first, in order to remove the pips which look both unattractive and get stuck in your teeth.

All of these summery drinks can be made in large quantities for parties but if you want a simpler combination try a Moselle Punch. For every bottle of Moselle add a bottle of soda water to the punch bowl together with a measure of brandy and any orange based liqueur.

A large block of ice and slices of orange and lemon are the final addition to the punch bowl and the end result should provide ten servings with ease. If you prefer wine in all its simple, straightforward, unadulterated glory then one of the most summery white wines I know is Montana's stylish Marlborough Sauvignon Blanc. This '85 New Zealand wine made in a space-age, stainless-steel winery at Marlborough on the northern tip of the south island has all the lively fresh gooseberry-green charms of the Sauvignon grape at its very best. (Peter Dominic £3.99, Oodbins £3.99).

Champagne is perhaps everyone's idea of the perfect summer wine at home in English ice-buckets everywhere from Wimbleton to Glyndebourne et al. Vintage champagne is the luxurious summer drink bar none, but most alas are priced at well over the £15 mark now. It is therefore something of a summer give away that Sainsbury's are currently stocking Perrier-Jouet's well-made rich, golden, biscuity 1979 vintage for just £10.25.

Sainsbury's are also selling magnums of Duval Leroy's delicious and appropriately named Fleur de Champagne non vintage Brut for £16.95 which works out at just £8.47 a bottle. This fine flowery champagne is a considerable step up from Sainsbury's own label Extra Dry Champagne (also produced by Duval Leroy) and which would look magnificent on a summer picnic or dinner table. Here comes summer!

Jane MacQuitty



Pink moves back into vogue

Wine is as susceptible to the fickleness of fashion as everything else in life. And poor old pink wines which have not been in vogue for the past decade, are it seems only just becoming chic again.

While the big-selling, cheap sweet pink wines, as typified by the fizzy Mateus Rosé, did much to wean drinkers off beer and spirits and onto wine, they have also served to relegate rosé to the wine drinker's second eleven. A pity because there are good and great pink wines to be had. But until now, other European nations have mostly kept these underrated wines to themselves.

In recent years the wine trade has made a concerted effort to restore our faith in the pinks by seeking out well-made and unusual rosé wines from all over the world. And these diligent wine merchants, with their superior pink wines, have been rewarded with increased sales.

The most notable increase amongst these upmarket pinks has probably been that of rosé champagne whose UK sales have more than trebled to the last three years, up from 170,314 bottles in 1983 to 685,642 bottles in 1985.

Rosé wines are made by two different methods. The quickest and cheapest rosé is simply to mix red and white wine

together until the requisite shade of pink is achieved.

The more expensive maceration method is both trickier and more time consuming to execute. The red grape skins are left in contact with the fermenting juice, just long enough for the wine to be stained a delicate pink. Judging the right moment to remove the skins is not easy and rosé wines that have been made by this method do not usually have a consistent colour from vintage to vintage.

Foreigners find the English disregard for pink wines hard

to understand. The French drink pink wines everywhere whether it be on the beach or in cafes, as do the Spanish and the Italians.

These European nations realised long ago the numerous advantages of drinking pink. The first of course is the pretty pink colour of rosé wines, these vary from the palest of rosé pinks through to

a dark pinky-red hue. Avoid those rosé wines whose pink has taken on an unattractive dark amber-orange colour, for these wines are past their best and have oxidised.

Apart from the colour, the other great attribute of pink wine is their gubable, easy-to-appreciate style. Exactly the sort of wines that are perfect for picnics and parties. Serving pink wine at any outdoor event is sensible for, while grand white or red wines tend to be rather over-awed by the great outdoors, pink wines cope remarkably well. Cer-

are especially suitable as thirst quenchers on long hot summer days. One of the cheapest and most impressive rosés I have come across recently is the '84 Vins du Haut Poitou Cabernet Rosé, from that impressive Haut Poitou co-operative south of Tours, in the eastern Loire.

Priced at just £2.69 from Majestic Wine Warehouses its firm, dry, fruity flavoursome style should go down well with most palates. Don't be put off incidentally by its fluorescent day-glo pink colour I find it attractive but I imagine not everyone will.

Majestic also stock another of my favourite pink wines the '85 Chateau Thieuley Rosé from Bordeaux. Made by Monsieur Courselle, an oenology professor, this rosé has a beautiful jewel-like pinky-red colour plus a delicious, rich fruity recalcitrant like taste stemming from its blend of Merlot and Cabernet Franc grapes. (Majestic Wine Warehouses, £3.95, Adnams, The Crown, High Street, Southwold, Suffolk £3.74.)

Finally my vote for the best non vintage pink champagne goes to Finiaux Rosé whose positive fraise de bois character is as delicious as ever. (From the Champagne House, 15 Dawson Place, London W2 £10.98.) JM

The answer lies on the rocks

Man is the only creature that laughs, manages a boat and drinks when he is not thirsty—so goes the ancient, cynical definition. Not to drink anything at all in company can be quite anti-social, not to say pussy footed. Now the preoccupation with health and fitness means that everyone has a reasonable excuse for not drinking alcohol. You don't have to be an ex-alcoholic, or pregnant to find plenty of drinks that are acceptable in company.

My father, who was in the refrigeration business, trained us all to ask for ice with everything. (My eldest brother has gone into the family trade

Many acceptable alternatives to try

as the captain of a Canadian icebreaker). My summer drinks include ice with pure lemon juice, Ribena and water, ice with water and a dash of Raspberry Wine vinegar (£2.63 at David Mellor), ice with Ashbourne Water straight from Dovedale, omitting the suggested recipes using sweetish fruit juice.

If you want the last word in drinks for the thirsty, try The Non-Alcoholic Cocktail Book, by David Bevan (Ebury Press, £4.95). He agrees with me about ice ("Ice makes a drinks sound like a drink"). In nearly a hundred recipes he covers some fairly exotic thirstquenchers—Crystal Cup—equal quantities of cold Lapsang Souchong tea and dry ginger ale, over ice, with fresh mint leaves. He offers fruit cups, party punches, yogurt and mint leaves (with salt and pepper). There is always the stuff from the tap, even if it isn't exactly designer water. How about water from the deep dark springs of Jack the Ripper's Victorian Hackney? With ice, of course.

Philippa Toomey

Up and coming from Down Under

The Australian wine industry has overcome major hurdles at home and abroad to gain recognition as a serious producer of quality wine. Although it has a history of nearly 200 years, it is only now starting to come of age.

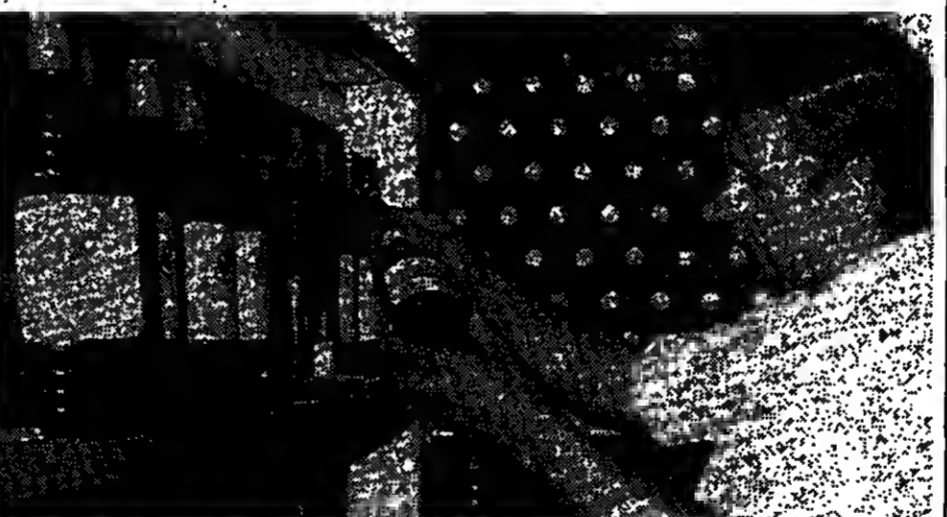
In the late 1940s and 1950s the biggest problem facing Australia was that few people believed the country could produce anything other than indifferent fortified wines. Having overcome that problem, the wine industry was then saddled with a naming problem—and the belief that Australian-produced wine had to correspond to a French wine type, hence Australian claret or Australian burgundy.

Now Australian wine is being produced and sold on its own merits by grape type, and the era of the varietal quality Australian wines oow have

labels that carry a wealth of information, including grape type, alcohol by volume, *beaux-mes* at harvest as well as a brief description of the type of wine and with what food it would be most suitable.

Since January this year Australia has had one *appellation contrôlée* system backed by legislation. As it is based in Tasmania, which produces some fine wine but in extremely limited quantity, the system is of little value nationwide at this stage.

Under the Tasmanian scheme, called *appellation of origin*, winegrowers will register with the licensing board full details of their operations before vintage. This will be followed by audits by the board and the Department of Agriculture during and after the vintage. Producers can apply for *appellation* for particular types of wine.



A growing reputation: The Saltram winery, Angaston, in South Australia

of and cheap. It still is relatively cheap despite the tax.

It is unlikely that any country to the world has as good quality *vin ordinaire* as Australia. For *vin ordinaire* read casks or wine in a box. With most casks of four litres (six bottles) selling in supermarkets for \$A5 to \$A6 (£2.50 to £3), there are few countries which could match the price either.

The wine cask, Australia's gift to the imbibers of the world, has played a vital part in the enormous rise in popularity and consumption of wine. The versatility of the cask which allows you to consume a glass at a time, has made wine drinking an everyday event in many homes.

Introduced to the market seriously in 1971, the casks have become the great leveler. They are equally at home at a Sunday lunchtime barbecue or an intimate dinner party. More than 65 per cent

of all wine consumed in Australia is in casks.

The Australian wine industry is developing in two distinct parts. At one end are the cask and cheaper bottled varieties, usually marketed nationally, rather like soft drinks, and the recently introduced coolers, a mixture of white wine and citrus juice. At the other end prices are on a par with good *château* wine in Britain. Increasingly the middle range is confused and highly competitive.

The division has also led to the rise of the so-called "boutique" winery, a small, often owner-operated, winery producing excellent wines often using some of the little-known grape varieties and with increasing opulence.

All over the world Chardonnay is synonymous with quality in white wine. The grape thrives in places as far-flung as New Zealand and Australia, Bulgaria and New York State as well as in Burgundy and California. It is grown in almost every wine producing country in the world—and if it does not emerge in recognizable form in the wine glass, it is not the grape's fault but the winemaker's.

Classic Chardonnay from the villages like Meursault and Puligny-Montrachet in the Cote de Beaune are now almost unapproachably expensive, but Lay & Wheeler, 6 Culver Street West, Colchester, Essex, have an unrivalled selection from great growers. 1983 is the formidable vintage to have bought for future consumption. 1981 is for further keeping, but the 1982s are good and just about ready.

For economy's sake, though, it is worth searching the Maconnais. Thevenet's Domaine de la Bon Gran (Adnams, The Crown,

Southwold, Suffolk) is a good wine at comparatively little price (£4.60), and St. Veran is an appellation on which the Young household's enjoyment of white burgundy has come heavily to depend. The 1984 from the Cave Cooperative de Prisse (Corney & Barrow, 12, Helmet Row, ECI) is excellent (£5.18).

Different grape varieties, just like different varieties of any other fruit, have particular characteristics of their own. But it is a rash "expert" who claims to be able to distinguish infallibly with which grapes any particular wine has been made.

The wines can vary subtly or dramatically depending on the climate, the soil in which the grapes are grown, and of course the method by which the wine is made. That said Chardonnay, the grape of the great white burgundies, and Sauvignon Blanc, the source of the Loire Valley's Sancerre and Pouilly Fume, offer a contrast in wine styles that even the untutored palate will quickly appreciate.

To generalize dangerously then, Sauvignon is for those who want crisp, dry, refreshing wine, pointedly aggressive and direct. In a short life it cuts incomparable dash. Chardonnay, by contrast, is gentle, plump, rich and rounded, endowed with the ability to grow old gracefully and with increasing opulence.

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No frontiers for the great whites

Two great white grape varieties contend to provide the classic white wines to accompany summer food. Their rivalry originates in their native France, but their international popularity has now pitted them in combat in almost every country in which they can be successfully ripened.

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Continued on page 30

THE BRITISH SUMMER.

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Some like it cold when it's hot

Drinking wine in hot weather is more sensible than it sounds. Wine waiters and wine snobs may sneer as you call for an ice-bucket for the *rouge*, but it is they and not you who will be missing out on a splendid summer treat.

Not all red wines take happily to the cool cabinet treatment. Most New World reds are too big and beefy for the ice-bucket, as are most tannic, full-bodied European reds made from the Syrah or Cabernet Sauvignon grape. And obviously it would be a waste to treat first growth claret or grand cru burgundy in this fashion.

Apart from these exceptions the majority of the world's light, fruity reds are in warm weather just as delicious served *fruits* as they are *chambres*. Warm red wine makes a thoroughly unpleasant mawkish mouthful.

The most notable cool summer red is Beaujolais whose Gamay grape is even more *gouleyant*, or gulpable, when presented at this temperature in summer than it is in November. The best summer Beaujolais thirst-quenchers on sale now are those from the 1985 vintage whose combination of vibrant, youthful fruit and refreshing acidity, when chilled, should take the heat out of many a sweltering summer afternoon.

Haynes, Hanson & Clark (17 Lettice Street, London SW6) have a superb example in their pretty carmine-colored, classic tutti-frutti tasting 85 Beaujolais Villages, Domaine des Niveaudières from Vins Dessalle for £3.87. Another good Beaujolais buy is the fresh, fruity Beaujolais Villages, Château des Loges from The Market and Le Provençal priced at £3.85 a bottle.

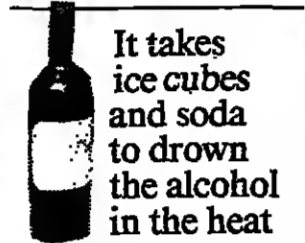
Apart from being light and fruity in style the best summer reds are those that also have high acidity which, when chilled, will appear more refreshing to the palate than those without. Any northern French red should provide a

successful choice especially those redcurrant-like Cabernet Franc dominated wines from the Loire.

Now that Chinon and Bourgueil have become so expensive turning to the lesser-known Loire reds such as those of Saumur is a good idea. (Yapp Brothers, Mers, Wiltshire £3.60.)

Judging the exact temperature to serve your summer red is not difficult. As a general rule the more expensive the wine the less time it should spend in the ice-bucket. Top-notch Beaujolais and other fine summer reds should therefore be served at 55°F, while slightly less distinguished summer reds are happy at the 50°F level.

A 10-minute dip in the ice-bucket or about twice that in the refrigerator door should



achieve about 50°F. If it is a very hot day, or your selected summer red is of humble provenance, then by all means chill the bottle down to 45°F.

Avoid the ice-lolly level because at this temperature it becomes impossible to taste the wine. This degree of coolness has, however, helped many a pernickety holiday palate to down the local red hooch. Another useful warm weather tip, to cheer up a low quality holiday red, is to drown the high alcohol and hefty tannic taste with lots of soda water and ice cubes.

A shot of *crème de cassis*, blackcurrant liqueur, or *crème de framboise*, raspberry liqueur, mixed with red wine and ice is another useful holiday cooler.

The light, plummy Pinot



Noir grape also responds well to chilling—but save your fine bottles of red burgundy for colder days. Instead, try a good value for money Yugoslav Pinot Noir from Teitelcher Brothers, who are best known for their ubiquitous Lutomer Riesling. Eastern Europe Pinot Noirs are generally disappointing but this pale garnet-red wine had a lovely, soft, fruity damson-like smell and taste that priced at just £1.15 from Peter Dominic is practically given away.

The most stylish summer red to serve this year though is Kindian 1986 from the Clare Valley in South Australia and the first red wine of the year to arrive in the UK. Australia's answer to Beaujolais Nouveau is made from the Shiraz and Merlot grapes by a variation of Beaujolais *maceration carbonique* method.

This captures the freshness and fruit of these red grapes without the alcohol and hefty tannins. The result is an impressive velvety, fruity mouthful with all sorts of intriguing flavours on the bouquet and palate that range from violets to cherries.

Fuller and fruitier than Beaujolais Nouveau and priced at just £2.99 a bottle (from Peter Dominic and Bottoms Up) Kindian 86 is my idea of the perfect summer red.

Jane McQuitty

Anyone for sherry?

It is easy, given the seasonal demand for alcoholic drinks especially in the hectic weeks before Christmas, to overlook the fact that folk drink a lot in summer too.

The Ministry of Transport caught up with reality this year when it noticed that road accidents associated with drinking were not merely a yule-tide phenomenon, but tied to summer drives to country pubs as well.

There is a growing health and safety-conscious tendency to lower the alcoholic strength of drinks for everyone, and not just the driver—for whom a selection of unconvincing but palatable non-alcoholic wines and beers is available.

In the rush to light table wines and mixed long drinks, some old favourites have been cruelly and undeservedly thrust aside. This means that there are some treats in store for those who care to turn their attention in unfashionable directions.

Sherry is paying the price for years of mistreatment at British bars. The complacent notion that middle-class folk would always drift up with the old catch phrase, "just a sherry please", left the trade ill-prepared for the buffets of sharp recession and the capture of large parts of the industry by financial interests which proved finally to be unsoundly based.

Customers used to drinking over-aged sherry at over-warm temperatures from under-sized glasses proved false friends when the wine drinking boom got under way.

The industry has now taken itself in hand and new quality controls have eliminated most of the cheap, unpleasant wines that were overloading the market and damaging the name until last year.

In the popular market the signal success story is

Harvey's Tico, a sherry specifically designed as a mixer drink and aimed at young people interested in lighter, longer draughts. Taken with ice and lemon, soda or tonic, it works well. But it reminds most people of an unusual vermouth rather than sherry.

The other encouraging thing is that more people are now showing an interest in sherry of real quality and individual interest. Hence an increasing number of de luxe sherries and the interest in "almacenistas" sherries, unblended mature wines specially chosen by individual stockholders.

Another phenomenon is the rash of Palo Cortado wines offered by wine merchants and even supermarkets. Though in some cases one suspects that the style has been achieved by simple blending rather than the capricious whim of nature that the makers suggest makes this style a rarity.

There is, too, a growing awareness of how to treat the drink fairly for its proper appreciation. Finos and manzanillas especially (which have been protected from the air by a layer of flor yeast until they are bottled) depend for their bright bite and tangy appeal on freshness.

Harvey's most recent launch, a range of premium quality sherries under the name 1796 (not a vintage, of course, but the year the company was founded) are bottled in Jerez partly for the sake of extra freshness. The intensely astringent manzanilla, supplied by Barbadiño, shows something of the benefit, while the fino is unusually fruity.

As a recent Harvey's tasting showed, sweet sherries can develop and mature in fascinating ways in bottle. Some specially bottled Bristol Creams emerge as quite exqui-

site nutty sensations, but dry sherries need to be drunk as quickly as white wine if they are not to be dulled by oxidation.

Served chilled and kept in the fridge after opening, sherries sweet or dry make an appetizing and relaxing summer drink.

Port too is in need of a revival. Ruby port and lemon (the first drink I ever enjoyed) is now decades out of date, though chuck in some ice and you could revive the love affair at once.

Dry white port, well chilled or on the rocks with a twist of lemon peel, is an appreciable aperitif, more favoured oddly in warmer climes than our own; while port shippers in their hot vineyards happily take refreshment from thirst-quenching port and soda. Tawny port with ice and a twist of orange is another variation.

White spirits such as gin, vodka and rum need no advocate since they will surely continue to find their way into all sorts of exotic creations in which they provide the hidden kick. But it is, of course, a popular misconception that colour is somehow indicative of strength and warmth.

One recipe for using up some of Scotland's whisky surplus advocates a mix of three parts whisky with two cream de cassis, one coconut cream, and two each of pineapple and grapefruit juices, all blended and decorated with a kiwi slice and a strawberry. This prize-winning formula is dedicated to the royal wedding summer, but personally, come rain or shine I shall continue to take my whisky (single malt preferably and Springbank or the Macallan at best) with rather less sophistication.

Robin Young

A taste for the right mix by the younger set

At last the great table wine boom seems to have popped its cork. Five years of spectacular growth, which increased our consumption by three quarters, are apparently to be followed by a breather.

This year the trade expects no more than a 5 per cent increase in wine sales, which have been damaged by successive wine scandals in Austria and Italy. Greater hopes are now pinned on novelties such as wine coolers, ready-mixes, mixer drinks and newly introduced brands.

If the sun shines for the marketing men there is no doubt that coolers will be the vogue drink this summer. Already, with no super summers to sell to, they have made one-fifth of the adult population at least aware that their product range exists. About one in 25 has tried at least one of the burgeoning number of brands with names like Castaway, Mardi Gras, Splitz, Sun Country Refresher and St. Leger.

Coolers are low-alcohol blends of white wine with fruit juices and other soft drinks. None has more than 6.5 per cent alcohol by volume, so they have an appeal to the active and the health-conscious who are looking for a thirst quencher. Their appeal is principally to the young.



In particular young women, and many who try coolers have not been regular wine drinkers before.

In the United States, where cooler sales have been increasing more than 200 per cent every six months, there have even been attempts to market champagne coolers with flavours such as Kir Royale and Mimosa. But cooler buyers are not primarily the affluent yuppies and premium priced blends have been difficult to move.

In Britain it is certainly significant that Marks & Spencer, with limited shelf-space for a wine selection compared to most supermarket chains, are revealing in the success of their new five-strong cooler range. The St. Michael Spritzer is a mix of white wine with lemonade; Tropical blends orange, apricot and pineapple for a fruity taste; and Orange Fizz is a mild and sweetish approximation in the direction of Buck's Fizz.

The one variety that lags in sales, interestingly, is the one that sounds (but does not taste) closest to a wine lovers' traditional mix—the Kir. In this case blackcurrant juice (and not liqueur) with white wine. With no summer sun to speak of, yet the other coolers have been marching off the shelves in their 25 centilitre (two-glass) cans priced at 55p.

The idea of wine (or coolers) from cans is fairly new to most people, and viewed with scepticism by many. In fact it works well, and over the past year Grants of St. James's, for example have trebled the sales of hock and Lambrusco in cans, which they now rate one of the most successful convenience packs launched in the last five years.

The aluminium cans, processed through tungsten-carbide rings, treated with an impervious lacquer and electronically tested to ensure the liquid makes no contact with the metal itself, do deliver

wine in which the flavour remains true.

No doubt the sound of a cork easing gently from the bottle-neck has peculiarly pleasant associations that are denied to a ring-pull can. But then not every vinous indulgence is going to take place in a context of polished wood, white linen and soft candlelight reflected in the sparkling silver and crystal.

For a summer picnic or barbecue the can offers the considerable advantages of being light to carry, easy to pack, unbreakable and quick and easy to chill. Certainly, with limited shelf-life, they will never carry fine wine but for *al fresco* and occasional drinking they are fine. Current estimates are that total sales are likely to reach 36 million cans by 1990.

Indeed Marks and Spencer are sufficiently attracted by the packaging to be using it for their newly launched spirit-based ready-mixes also, as well as a couple of regular wines. That M & S find room for own-brand whisky and American dry, rum and cola, and gin and tonic now in 100 stores is a strong indication of the public interest in ready mixed drinks in convenient packaging. The range sell at £1.09 for 25 centilitres.

Similarly James Burroughs claim to have been doing "excellently" with their range of "mixed doublets" in glass pots with ring pull seals. The recent addition of vodka and tonic (for the sophisticates of the south and Midlands) and vodka and lemonade (for sweet-toothed northerners) and a rum and cola compilation (aimed at the young) has redoubled the range since last summer.

For those who like mixed drinks at full-strength and who have habitually felt able to mix their own, the world has become slightly more complicated. The major vermouth houses of Martini and Cinzano have decided, in face of cut-price competition from lower strength Riccadonna and Gancia, to reduce their brands' alcoholic strength and take the advantage of a lower rate of excise duty.

One new competitor in the well-subscribed sector of vermouths, aperitifs and increasingly exotic specialty drinks is Monterez. This is a zingy blend of Spanish white wine, brandy and tangy orange, chosen in trials against 36 rival formulations and aimed primarily at young women for whom it is claimed to have "high taste appeal".

Other newcomers since last year include a brisk peppermint schnaaps with specially reduced alcohol content called Mintru, marketed as a "young, outdoor exciting drink" with the slogan "a breath of fresh air". The idea is to associate it with activities such as windsurfing, and the risk, supposedly, that it might remind some people irresistibly of the minty toothpastes marketed on similar assumptions. "If people find it mixes well with milk", says the general manager of the firm which worked on the product for two years before its launch, "who are we to argue? Trust me, though. It only makes milk taste weird".

Casino Royale blends vodka, passion fruit, guava and blackcurrant, in a bid for the attention of "young, female consumers across the social spectrum who are of the generation weaned on Ribena". If it does not sound sufficiently mixed-up already, the makers claim it has tremendous mixability, and mixing it is all the rage in the current search for further sales.

RY

FONTANA CANDIDA the "eccellente" white wine of Rome



Great whites from around the globe

Continued from page 29

From Chablis it is hard, this summer, to find better value than that of Marks & Spencer (£3.50). Their blanc de blancs premier cru champagne Chardonnay in appropriately sparkling form.

In blind tasting comparisons, though, the honours often go these days to New World wines. Chardonnay is a cult in both California and Australia, whence some of the most richly full-flavoured examples come. Simi (Corney & Barrow) and Robert Mondavi and Edna Valley Vineyard (Les Amis du Vin and Cullens, 19 Charlotte Street, W1) are top stars from California. But less expensively you may snatch up the same style in Hawk Crest 1984, the second wine of the Stag's Leap vineyard (Windrush Wines, The Barracks, Cecil Hill, Cirencester, Gloucester, £4.95).

As an introduction to Californian ripeness Sainsbury's Californian Pinot Chardonnay (£3.45) is an excellent advertisement. From Australia Rosemount Estate's Show Reserve 1985 is good value from Sainsbury, Waitrose, Bottoms Up and

elsewhere at prices from £6.75, and Seppelt Reserve Bin Chardonnay 1984 from Eldridge Pope, Weymouth Avenue, Dorchester is a blimpy welcoming wine at £4.76.

In a lighter, well-flavoured style New Zealand produces Montana's Marlborough Chardonnay 1984, cheerful and honeyed (Odbins £3.99), and Bulgaria the light clean and lemony Novi Pazar at £3.60 a dozen from Wines of Westhorpe, 54 Boyl Hill Road, Maidenhead, while from South Tyrol both Laggeder (Odbins) and Tiefenbrunner (H. Allen Smith, 24-25 Scala Street, W1) produce characterful, charming wines, the latter rather flowery and aromatic, and the former delightfully straightforward.

The more you pay for Chardonnay the finer the fish that should accompany it. Sole, turbot and salmon welcome the rich flavour of the wine, and it simply levitates lobster. Chardonnay should not be served as deeply chilled as most white wines, and a simple rule of thumb to determine what foods to serve it with is that the key description applied by Californians to

its taste is "buttery richness".

Sauvignon, by contrast, is the pungent, thrustful stuff with which get the taste buds working at the start of summer meals. High in acidity and often distinctly sharp, you may not be able to stomach it right through the meal! The indication for Sauvignon is food on which you might want to squeeze a lemon—fish and chips, smoked fish and shellfish obviously, but also stuffed mushrooms, veal stew, fatty steak or chicken. It also goes admirably with oily fish (herring, mackerel) and hearty milk cheese.

For a snappy exemplar in the fresh and fruitiest style try the 1985 Chateau Thieuley Cepage Sauvignon (Adaams, £4.03) from Bordeaux, or Chateau la Jaurerie Blanc Sec (Majestic Wine Warehouses,

£2.95) from Bergerac. The young Sauvignon of Haut Poutou (Majestic, £2.79) is also delightfully direct. The wines from the classic producing region of the Loire take a little longer to mature, and 1984 was not too happy a year. The best at reasonable price in the High Street is possibly Sancerre Clos du Chene Marchand, at £5.55 from Peter Dominic.

But again there are international contenders appealing for attention. Rosemount Estate's blackcurranty 1985 Sauvignon Blanc at Sainsbury's and Odbins (£4.99) makes an interesting comparison with their Chardonnay (and shows there is still some possibility of confusing the two). Mondavi's oaky Fume Blanc (California for Sauvignon) rubs the lesson in further. Montana from New

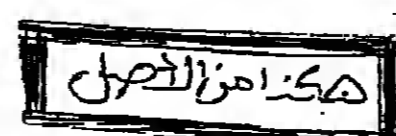
Zealand also offer a direct comparison. Their Sauvignon (Odbins, £3.99) smells, interestingly, of canned asparagus. And from Chile Santa Digna Sauvignon Blanc 1985 (Arthur Rackham, 5 High Road, Byfleet, Surrey) offers a fresh acidity and delicate fruit flavour typical of the achievements of the famous Spanish winemaker, Miguel Torres.

RY

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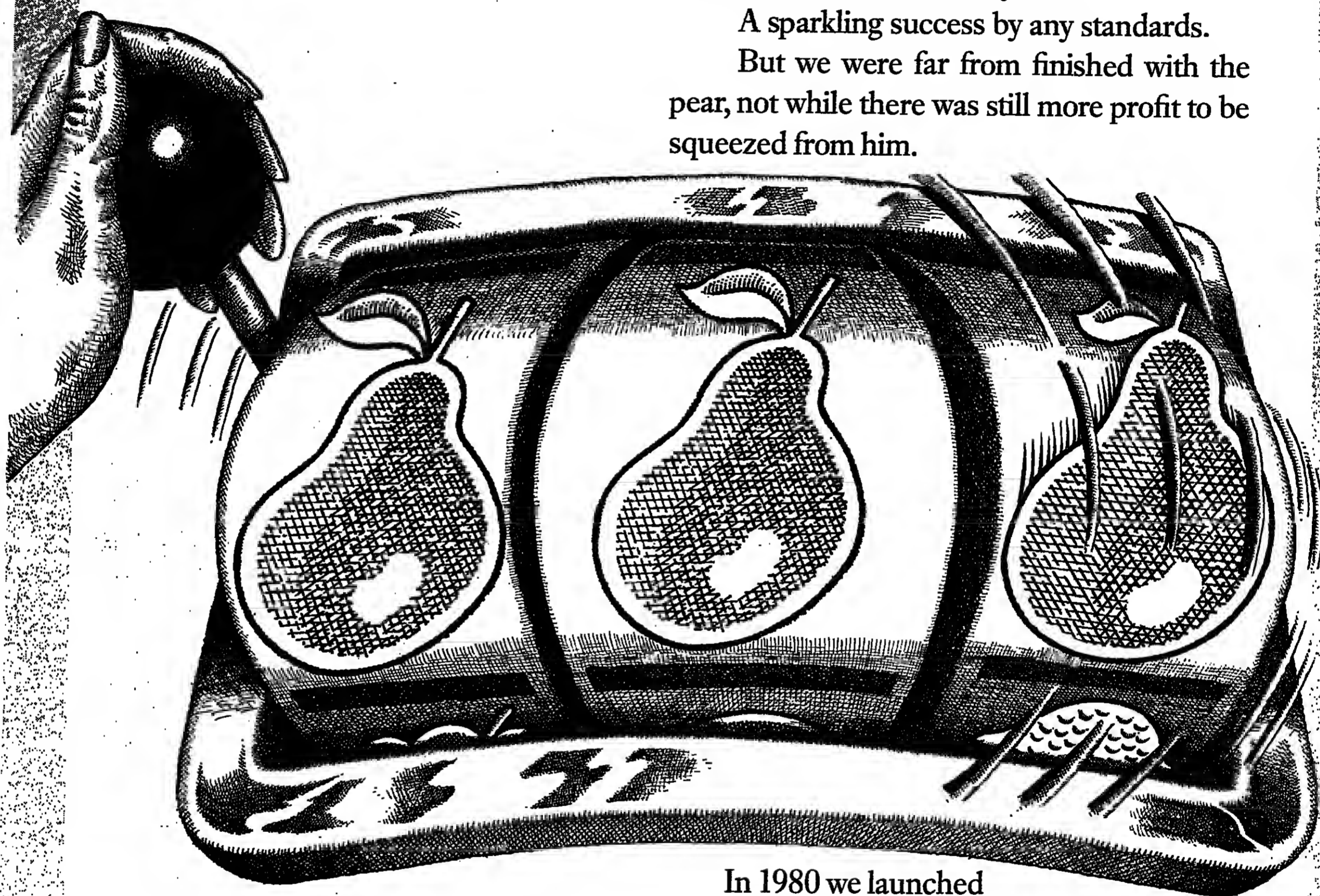
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Community loss is factor in deportation appeal

Regia v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Bakhtiar Singh

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Brightman, Lord Mackay of Clashfern and Lord Goff of Chieveley [Speechees said June 26]

When considering an appeal against a deportation order made under section 3(5)(a) of the Immigration Act 1971, an adjudicator was wrong to disregard the loss to the Sikh community of the services of a priest and musician with a rare talent which would result from the deportation.

The House of Lords so held in allowing an appeal by the appellant, Regia v Bakhtiar Singh. The appellant had appealed to the adjudicator against a deportation order made by the Secretary of State for the Home Department on February 1, 1983. The adjudicator dismissed that appeal on May 3, 1983, and the Immigration Appeal Tribunal refused the appellant leave to appeal. On May 2, 1984 Mr Justice Hodgson, on the appellant's application for judicial review, granted an order quashing the tribunal's decision and remitting the matter for reconsideration by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Purchas) allowed an appeal from that order on December 11, 1984, and the appellant appealed to the House of Lords.

Mr Ian Macdonald and Miss Frances Webber for the appellant; Mr John Laws for the adjudicator.

LORD BRIDGE said that the appellant's attack on the adjudicator's decision was directed at certain paragraphs in which, inter alia, he directed himself that he must disregard the loss to the Sikh community of the services of a priest and musician with a rare talent, which would result from the appellant's deportation.

The adjudicator thought himself bound by *R v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Darshan Singh Sohal* (1981) 1 Imm AR 201 to hold that that was a matter relevant for consideration only by the Secretary of State, not by the appellate authorities. Mr Laws sought to persuade that as a correct direction in law.

The real question was whether the first sentence of paragraph 154 of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules* (1982) (154) considered whether deportation is the right course on the merits, the public interest will be balanced against any compassionate circumstances of the case? — or whether, as contended by the appellant, it considered only the merits of the case, the public interest will be balanced against any compassionate circumstances of the case, the public interest will be balanced against any compassionate circumstances of the case.

It was unnecessary to examine the judgment in *Darshan Singh Sohal*. It mattered not whether it was right or wrong on its facts.

In the present case there was nothing "political", in a sense which would take them outside the ambit of relevance to the proper exercise of the adjudicator's discretion, in the factors which he held himself bound to disregard. On the adjudicator's findings, the present was a simple case of a man of outstanding talent and dedication rendering services of outstanding value to a particular section of the community of which they would be deprived if he were deported.

Lord Brandon, Lord Brightman, Lord Mackay and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Karim Laxman; Treasury Solicitor.

which the adjudicator's argument sought to attribute to it. Moreover, there were formidable difficulties in imposing any limitation on the natural meaning of the phrases "very relevant factors" and "all the relevant circumstances" in paragraphs 156 and 158.

The first was that paragraph 154 was concerned with the deportation of convicted offenders who had no further right of appeal under the Act. It was difficult to understand, in that situation, why the secretary of state in a paragraph describing the practice he would follow when making a final decision in exercise of his discretion whether or not to implement a deportation order, should do so less than fully.

The second difficulty was that, although it was the theoretical possibility of distinction between what might be considered as relevant by the appellate authorities under paragraph 158 and other relevant factors available for consideration by the secretary of state outside the ambit of that paragraph, it was difficult to suppose that the unappealable discretion of the secretary of state to depart from the rules, which was implicit in section 19(2), had been conferred in contemplation of such a subtle distinction.

The adjudicator's argument encountered its final and insurmountable hurdle in a consideration derived from the general law. On classic *Hedberg* principles (1948) 1 KB 373, in exercising his discretion whether or not to make a deportation order against an overstayer, the secretary of state was bound to take account of all relevant considerations.

It followed that to construe the rules in the sense contended for by the adjudicator would not only conflict with the general law but would also be ineffective to restrict the relevant matters which the appellate authorities might take into account. Accordingly, the adjudicator misdirected himself in law. Having expressed that conclusion, it was appropriate to sound a note of caution. The only matters which he was to take into consideration either by the Secretary of State or the appellate authorities in deciding whether to make a deportation order were matters relevant to the proper exercise of the statutory discretion.

But to attempt to draw in the abstract precise boundary lines which separated the relevant from the irrelevant would be an unworkable and dangerous exercise.

It was unnecessary to examine the judgment in *Darshan Singh Sohal*. It mattered not whether it was right or wrong on its facts.

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Lord Brandon, Lord Brightman, Lord Mackay and Lord Goff agreed.

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other animals would run away, and there was no dispute that the defendant admitted beating the animal when interviewed by the police.

Mr Critchlow submitted that the hedgehog was at all times a captive animal within the meaning of section 1(5)(c) and so within the protection of section 1, that the fact that the animal was reduced to a maimed state brought it within the words "captive animal" of the defendant's beating of it reduced it to such a state and he had dominion over it.

He contended further that the words "maimed" in section 1(5)(c) should be construed as "maimed" and not in conjunction with the words "for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity or from any other form of confinement, restraint or restraint" in section 1(1)(a) of the 1911 Act. Section 15 of the 1911 Act provides: "... (a) the expression 'captive animal' means any domestic or captive animal or 'maimed' could not be read in isolation.

His Lordship said that there was no ground to hold otherwise which is in captivity, or confinement, or which is maimed, pinioned, or subjected to any appliance or contrivance for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity or confinement."

Mr Christopher Critchlow for the prosecutor; Mr Hugh Allardycy for the defendant.

MR JUSTICE OTTON said that the defendant was seen by a witness repeatedly beating the hedgehog in a road with a stick. The witness found the hedgehog on the road still alive and she took it to a veterinary surgeon. He found that the animal was in a state of shock and collapse, was very sick and unable to move, and it soon died despite receiving treatment.

The justices found that the response of a hedgehog to danger or to a beating would be to roll up in a ball whereas most

No protection for wild animals when not in captivity

Hudnot v Campbell

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Otton [Judgment given June 24]

The cruel maiming of a hedgehog by repeated beating with a stick rendered it a "captive animal" within the meaning of section 1(5)(c) of the Protection of Animals Act 1911, notwithstanding that the animal was reduced to a maimed state brought it within the words "captive animal" of the defendant's beating of it reduced it to such a state and he had dominion over it.

He contended further that the words "maimed" in section 1(5)(c) should be construed as "maimed" and not in conjunction with the words "for the purpose of hindering or preventing its escape from captivity or from any other form of confinement, restraint or restraint" in section 1(1)(a) of the 1911 Act. Section 15 of the 1911 Act provides: "... (a) the expression 'captive animal' means any domestic or captive animal or 'maimed' could not be read in isolation.

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The justices found that the response of a hedgehog to danger or to a beating would be to roll up in a ball whereas most

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ALAN WILKINSON has been appointed as the new Managing Director of the company. He will be responsible for the overall management of the company and will report to the Board of Directors.

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RACING: WEST ILSLEY COLT MISSES TOMORROW'S CLASSIC AT THE CURRAGH

Lochtillum to give encore in Newcastle highlight

When the Chilton trainer Jamie Douglas-Home, son of the playwright William and nephew of Lord Home, our former Prime Minister, comes to reflect upon his career on the turf he will always have a soft spot for Lochtillum, the sprinter that he owns and trains.

With eight victories to his credit during the past five seasons, he is always a hard earned professional refers to as a grand old servant.

Last year, at the age of six, Lochtillum did Douglas-Home a particularly good turn by winning the Portland Handicap at Doncaster, in addition to the Gosforth Park Cup, which is again the feature race on tonight's programme at Newcastle.

By winning at Bath 25 days ago he proved that another year has not blunted his speed. I believe that he has a good chance of repeating that victory of a year ago on a course where he has won three times in all.

Lochtillum is a horse who takes a bit of knowing. That perhaps explains why Willie Ryan, who had never ridden him before, found life a bit difficult at Sandown last time out when they finished only 11th behind Axe Valley. But he was not beaten all that far.

This time the more experienced Ray Cochrane, who knows him so well having won the Portland on him, will be back in the saddle, and he should take some stopping at the end of what is bound to be a very fast-run sprint with

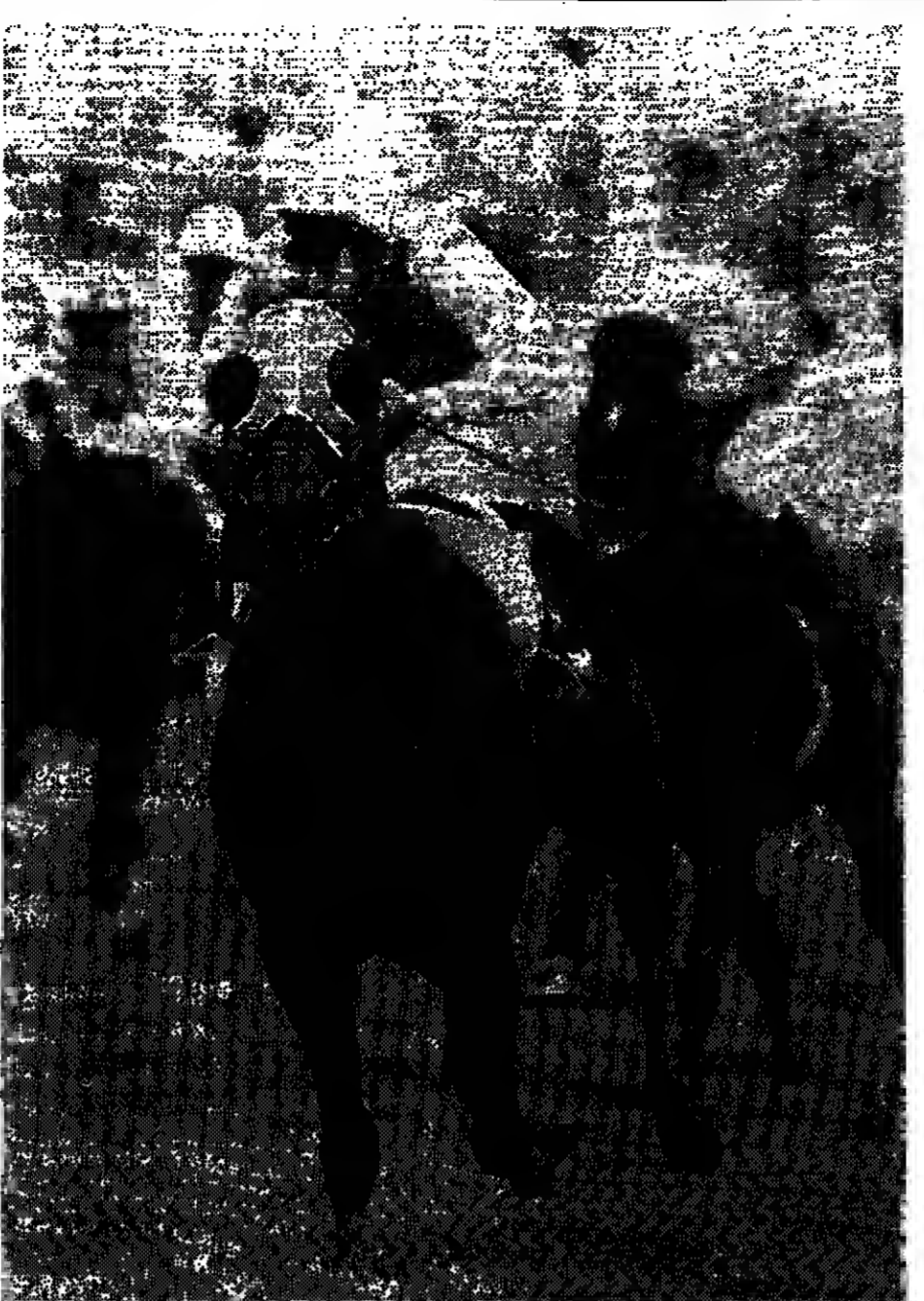
Dublin Lad, Clantime and Music Machine to the field. Interestingly, Lochtillum has precisely the same weight that he carried to victory a year ago, but a vastly different draw. On that occasion he was drawn 17 next to the stands rails. This time he has been drawn lowest of all.

Nevertheless, Cochrane should still be able to switch him off, draw him behind early on, and from there keep him covered up until the last possible moment, the way he did at Doncaster last September and more recently at Bath.

Simla Ridge, carrying only 7st 11lb, will be hard to beat if he runs as well as he did in the Cork and Orrery Stakes at Royal Ascot eight days ago. But in this instance the old advice to never trust the form of a conditions race when assessing a handicap could be well worth bearing in mind, just as it was before Haider contested the Royal Hunt Cup.

Sieve Cauthen, who was on Lochtillum this day 12 months ago will now be at Newcastle tonight to ride Star Cutter (8.15) and Undershaft (8.45) for Henry Cecil. Both should oblige, but at cramped odds.

At Lingfield, Pat Eddery's



Easy Epsom winner Clantime contests tonight's Gosforth Park Cup at Newcastle

spirited attempt to become champion jockey after a nine-year gap looks like being consolidated with winning rides on Dream Launch (3.0) and Ebbot's (5.0). Dream Launch, my selection for the Heineken Refreshment Stakes, strolled in by six lengths from The Dominican over today's course and dis-

talanced last Saturday. Just on that performance he should prove too quick for Alkaidi. For earlier in the season there was little between Alkaidi and The Dominican at Bath. Ebbot's fourth behind Oo Tenterhooks at Goodwood ought to be good enough to land the Flowers Best Bitter Handicap Stakes

Flatterer to upset gallant Dawn Run

From Our French Correspondent, Paris

Flatterer, who has been champion jockey in the United States for the past three years, can beat a strong field in the \$45,998 Grande Course de Haies d'Auteuil (3m 1/2f hurdle), at Auteuil today. The race is due off at 3.30 British time.

The American seven-year-old has only six opponents but they include the last three winners of this race, Melnoir (1983), Dawn Run and Le Rheussis, plus Gaye Brief, who established himself as the best long-distance hurdler in Britain, with a six-length success over Crimmon Embert, at Ascot on April 9.

Dawn Run contested the Prix la Barbe here, on June 2, a 2m 4 1/2f hurdle, which she had won prior to her 1984 triumph in the Grande Course. This time she made numerous small errors

and had to settle for second, three lengths behind the front runner, Le Rheussis, who meets her on 7lb better terms today.

The veteran Point Vernal finished ten lengths back in third, followed, at three lengths, by Gacko, who now meets Dawn Run on 22lb better terms for 13 lengths.

The five-year-old Gacko, who is sure to take a much more active part in the race this time, may prove the best of the French runners. But Flatterer has a tremendous record of 14 wins from 18 races over jumps. Both the obstacles and the pace in America compare closely with what he will meet today and he can give Richard Dunwoody his first success over the course.

Rouse compensated by Alqirm's record

Brian Rouse, disappointed that his intended Irish Derby ride, New Trojan, is now a non-runner in tomorrow's Curragh classic, started off with a winner at Salisbury yesterday on the record breaking Alqirm. The 11-4 favourite led inside the final furlong and was overtaken at his mercy, coming home two lengths clear of Talk of Glory.

Three new track records were established at Salisbury on Wednesday, and it came as no surprise that another tumbled here on the lightning fast ground. Alqirm's time of 1 min 39.35 sec was just over a second faster than the previous best.

Alqirm was the first winner for Raymond Miguel, former chairman of the Bell's Scotch Whisky Company. He lives in Scotland, but was advised by the colt's trainer John Bestwood to race in England to have a good chance of victory.

Royal jockey Willie Carson, who starts a seven-day riding ban today, signed off with a winner when John Knowles made virtually all and just off the determined challenge of Darley Knight in the Veuve Clicquot Champagne Stakes.

The runner-up, who started 7-4, jinx favourite with the winner, may have been unlucky. Darley Knight broke out of the stalls before the start and travelled all the way up the course before being recalled with his jockey, Brent Thomas, who was

Who Knows is trained by Dick Hern, who was winning this prize for the fifth time since 1970. His previous winners were the legendary Brigadier Gerard, Petoski, Hever and Solaboy.

Little went right for Ian Balding at Salisbury on Wednesday with several fancied runners getting beaten, but the Royal trainer was on the mark yesterday when his newcomer Morewoods came with a storming late challenge to lead close home on a best 11-10 favourite.

Stantella Boy by a length. Bought for \$100,000, Morewoods is the first juvenile colt to win for Balding this season, although the stable's two-year-old fillies have been in grand form. Morewoods was uneasy in the betting market, drifting from 4-1 to 7-1, but the style of his victory suggests there is further scope for improvement.

Blinkered first time

NEWCASTLE: 7.45 Stoneysdale, DONCASTER: 8.45 Jaynet, 4.15 Highland Tale, LINGFIELD: 2.0 Ashstake, Queen's Hill, 4.30 Cuckoo.

LINGFIELD PARK

Going: firm Draw advantage: doubtful

- 2.0 ENGLISH ALE MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (3-y-o: £1,043; 1m 4f) (16 runners)
1 APPLY (K Abdulla) J 7st 9-11 Pat Eddery 11
40 APPELLA (A Douglas-Lyde) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
40 AISHAN (R J) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
840 BEMAROSA (Rohde) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
10 CITY OF BRISTOL (R) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
10 SILVINE (USA) (M P) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
12 EXCELSIOR (USA) (G) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
12 FANTASY (R) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
12 LA GRANDE DAME (J) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
2424 MYTH (J) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
2424 NEWCASTLE (J) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
2424 UNDESHAFT (A) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
3.3 PRELUDE (R) (D) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
4040 QUERENT (R) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
28 40-40 RICHARDS FOLLY (A) 8st 11-11 A Bald 10
6-2 Precede, 7-2 Newcast, 9-2 Undershaft, 10-1 Myth, 12-1 Crystal Moss, 14-1 Others

Lingfield selections

By Mandarin
2.0 Prelude, 2.30 Sugar Palm, 3.0 Dream Launch, 3.30 Parklands Belle, 4.0 Deputy Head, 4.30 James de Coombe, 5.0 Ebbot's.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 Appria, 2.30 Security Clearance, 3.0 Dream Launch, 4.0 Bertie Wooster, 4.30 Torrey, Michael Seely's selection: 5.0 Ebbot's.

2.30 GRANTS WHISKY HANDICAP (£1,908; 2m) (13)

- 000000 SECURITY CLEARANCE (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
12000000 WOODLAND LAD (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
2000000 HARLESTON LAKE (J) (D) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4000000 SUGAR PALM (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4000000 BALLETT CHAMP (USA) (J) (D) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6000000 SSTAR THESEUS (USA) (D) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
16000000 CAPTAIN WESTER (C) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
16000000 TRAFFIC LIGHT (C) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
22000000 GRADY (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
22000000 SHADY (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
22000000 POLICEOFF (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
2-1 Sugar Palm, 1-11 Ballet Champ, 9-2 Harlestone Lake, 11-2 Mastrorack, 8-1 Grady, 14-1 Crook N Honest, 16-1 Others

3.0 HEINEKEN REFRESHMENT STAKES (2-y-o: £3,319; 5f) (7)

- 01 DREAM LAUNCH (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1 31323 ALKADI (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 PABST (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 04200 TALK (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 04200 CITY OF BRISTOL (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1 1WA RONDA (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
5-4 Dream Launch, 7-2 Alkaidi, 8-1 Wva Ronda, 8-1 Blushier, 12-1 Others

Salisbury results

2.15 (1m) 1. ALORIM (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 2. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 3. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 4. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 5. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 6. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 7. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 8. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 9. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4
2.15 (1m) 10. TALK OF GLORY (R) 11-4

Newcastle

2.30 (1m) 1. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 2. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 3. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 4. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 5. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 6. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 7. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 8. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 9. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11
2.30 (1m) 10. CUMBRIAN DANCER (M) 8st 11-11

3.30 FREMLINS A.K. SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £930; 6f) (10)

- 1 000000 BONDZO (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 GLORY BEE (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 JETMOOR (S) (R) (C) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 MUSICAL CHORUS (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

4.30 KALTENBERG DIAT PILS APPRENTICES HANDICAP (£1,058; 7f) (13)

- 001020 TAPPEY (USA) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
400040 TORRY RAIN (Shah) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
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1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
1000000 JAMES DE COOMBE (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

5.0 FLOWERS BEST BITTER HANDICAP (£2,270; 1m 4f) (8)

- 1 310000 ASSAL (USA) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
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10 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 THE BERTY (C) (M) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

Cumbrian Dancer in step

Cumbrian Dancer established a new six furlongs course record at Newcastle yesterday when he won the Wallend Handicap Stakes in a similar race to Aconcagua's 1960 record of 0.26s.

Course specialists

TRAINERS: 5 winners from 57 runners, 22.2% M O'Grady 9 from 70, 13.3%, H Thomson James 9 from 70, 12.8%, H Thomson James 9 from 70, 12.8%, H Thomson James 9 from 70, 12.8%

DONCASTER

Going: good to firm Draw advantage: doubtful

- 2.15 MARGARET MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: £959; 7f) (21 runners)
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
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4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 LAURENCE WARRIOR (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

Doncaster selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Paleface, 2.45 Tosara, 3.15 Glow Again, 3.45 Still Dreaming, 4.15 La Jambalaya, 4.45 Native Image.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.15 Paleface, 2.45 Island Set, 3.15 Burn to Race, 3.45 Adamstown, 4.15 Flying Birdie, 4.45 Native Image. Michael Seely's selection: 2.45 TOSARA (nap).

2.45 LONDESBOROUGH HANDICAP (£2,058; 1m 2f) (50f) (10)

- 4 000000 BARRY SHEENE (D) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 2000000 TERRY (R) (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 SITTING BULL (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 SITTING BULL (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 SITTING BULL (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
10 000000 SITTING BULL (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
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10 000000 SITTING BULL (C) (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

3.15 GRIMTHORPE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,345; 6f) (6)

- 3 311 000000 ADAMSTOWN (M) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
3 311 000000 ADAMSTOWN (M) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
3 311 000000 ADAMSTOWN (M) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
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3 311 000000 ADAMSTOWN (M) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

NEWCASTLE

Going: firm Draw advantage: doubtful

- 6.45 EBF BRANDING MAIDEN FILLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,021; 5f) (7)
1 ANAKA (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
2 BELLA BONVILLE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 KALDOROUGH (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 42200 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
7 7000000 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
7 7000000 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
7 7000000 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
7 7000000 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
7 7000000 SHARP ROMANCE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

Newcastle selections

By Mandarin
6.45 Minizen Lass, 7.15 Manvil, 7.45 LOCHTILLUM (nap), 8.15 Star Cutter, 8.45 Undershaft, 9.15 Compost.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
7.15 Foxroft, 7.45 Davill, 8.15 Star Cutter, 8.45 Undershaft, 9.15 Gentle Stream. Michael Seely's selection: 7.45 Lochtillum.

7.15 CAMPERDOWN SELLING HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,280; 1m 7f) (12)

- 1 3014 000000 HANLEY SUPPLIE (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
2 2000000 DUBLIN LAD (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
4 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9
6 000000 SON OF ABERNATHY (R) 8st 11-11 M Bimmer 9

America's Cup Diary

Seeking sponsor to create a name

Peter Isler, winner of the recent Lynton Cup match race championship, has walked out of the Courageous Syndicate, disenchanted with Leonard Greene, the chairman, whose prime concern now appears to be to recover his \$70,000 entry deposit for the America's Cup and win a privileged position in the spectator fleet.

Opposition is airborne

Britain's 1987 America's Cup challenge took to the high seas yesterday while the opposition took to the air. The Royal Thames Yacht Club raced their two boats, Crusader I and the radically designed Crusader II, against each other for the first time in the heavy sea and 20 knot winds of the Indian Ocean course.

The Challenge Groups

When it was understood that the Royal Perth Yacht Club has put back the date that Australian syndicates can substitute a challenging boat in the defence trials.

They're moving the goalposts

David Evans, from the British challenge, said this week. The two-month delay gives the Aussies the opportunity to copy any breakthrough ideas and means we must now keep details of David Hollop's radical design firmly under wraps.

Tom Ebban, director of the New York Yacht Club's America's II challenge

is less concerned about the change of dates. "All 12 metres have to be built before September 1st, the two-month delay will make no difference there. What does concern me is how the Australians plan to differentiate between modification and a new yacht. Changes to the bow or stern of a boat between series are quite acceptable but we do not want to see the Australians cutting everything away beneath the sheer line and welding on a new hull. I think it would be fairest to draw the line at the point where a new 'Lloyd's' certificate is required."

Just how difficult it is to keep design details secret

was shown up this week in Newport, Rhode Island, where two rival 12 metres have been built at Bob Dorr's yard almost within earshot of Tom Ebban's America II.

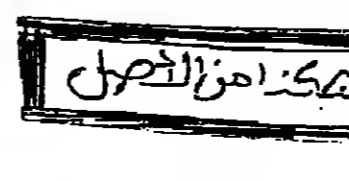
The second new boat to come off the stocks at Dennis Cooney's fourth weekend

Messuring 64ft 3in overall, the new design is shorter than earlier boats and represents the end result of \$4m worth of intense research and development according to co-designer Dave Pedrick.

The Canadian Secret Cove Yacht Club completed trials off the West coast

to decide which 12 metre to send to Perth. By all accounts, it proved a one-sided affair with Trace North offering little resistance against Bruce Kirby's revamped Canada II design which got the nod from all selectors.

Barry Pickthall



WORLD CUP: THOROUGHBREDS HAVE BEEN LEFT BEHIND IN WHAT HAS TURNED INTO A BATTLE OF STAMINA

German machine must put the block on the genius of Maradona

From David Miller, Mexico City

The World Cup is now not so much the thoroughbred Derby of football, a classic flat race, as a Grand National: an endurance race for steeplechasers with stamina, where skill and judgement count, but luck and physical strength may well be the most critical factor.

to the game: a temperament which is backed by the soundest technique and tactics. They are capable of making it an intriguing final with Argentina, more so than would France have done in their state of fatigue.

Because no individual defender or any collective strategy can halt him legally - such is his astonishing acceleration.



MEXICO 86

The reluctant conclusion after France's defeat by the ultra-efficient Germans is that even had France somehow summoned - once more the fading chords of a melody which had entranced us all, they could never have orchestrated a commanding performance in the final.

Six matches were too much for the French, the more so when they collided with Germany's most proficient performance yet. "When we have to mark it is in our character and mentality to do it well," Franz Beckenbauer, their manager, reflected.

For as long as anyone can remember, the West Germans have been marking and running and thinking with an upbending will which any opposition underestimates at their peril. They outwitted and out ran Huogary, the greatest of all teams, in 1954; they came from behind to force extra time against England at Wembley; they again came from behind to beat the Netherlands in 1974; they recovered from two goals down in extra time in the 1982 semi-final against France.

Too much of a good thing

At least eight times on Wednesday night I suddenly began to feel like James Bond. I often do, but in this case, I felt like James Bond on page 1 of Thunderball. "The one drink too many signals itself unmistakably. His final whisky and soda in the luxurious flat in Park Lane had been no different from the ten preceding ones, but it had gone down reluctantly and had left a bitter taste and an ugly sensation of surfeit."

It was not whisky that had left me in such a state, however. It was football. It was watching the World Cup on television. And that is what when France went a goal down to West Germany, and the match at once degenerated into a display of superlative ordinariness, was the first time the World Cup had seemed too long.



WORLD CUP TV

of treats. But on into the fourth week you need something far, far more than clever German organization to retain your interest. Damn it, the Olympic Games only last for a fortnight or so, which is just about right for revelling in total obsession without tasting "the ugly sensation of surfeit".

player who was determined to hound him revealed a flaw in his character and a weakness in France's armoury which we had seen in 1984, especially when Fernandez and Giresse were being comprehensively over-run while Gerna's game was challenging West Germany's intellect.

Without the injured Rocheteau, France were once more punchless on front, and Amoros, a full back who has graced the final with his style in defence and attack, could not lift their spirits or dent West Germany's repetitive accuracy of Magath, Meffius and Eder, the pace of Briegleb on the left, the mobility of Alofs, all this will extend Argentina more than they have yet experienced.

Bobby Robson was yesterday excitedly claiming that England had run Argentina closer than had Belgium, therefore England could have been in the World Cup final but for a Tunisian referee.

There is over simplification in this reasoning which does not bear scrutiny. The over-ruling of Maradona's illegal goal would not have prevented his second, which could have come at any time. And had Argentina not been two up against England, they would not have sat back on defence with 20 minutes to go, conceding the initiative. Not to realise that England's performance in the first hour was negative and sterile is to remain blind to their needs in the future. One wrong decision by a referee does not, I fear, turn England into a potential World Cup winner. They finished where they deserved.

A last word on Maradona's handling. I do not condone his cheating, though I am by no means convinced that his handling was intentional in the moment he out-jumped Shilton. That he did not own up to the referee on the spot is hardly surprising. We cannot expect Maradona to be some Corinthian symbol of probity in a sport in which every player is at some time cheating, not excluding the English.

Nothing he does should surprise anybody any more. Those privileged enough to see his display in the testimonial match for Ardiles at White Hart Lane in May suggested that he would not be able to spread his talent so freely in the confined spaces of Mexico. But he has and against the likes of Italy, Uruguay, England and now Belgium too.

hotel to the football ground, and who clearly see themselves as Armando and Michael Dennis discovering lost tribes of pygmies.

Simon Barnes



Magic moments: Maradona shows the skill that his opponents have no answer to

Argentina reap the rewards as Maradona calls the tune

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Mexico City

The so-called one-man band has marched all the way to the World Cup final. Diego Maradona, who smoothed Argentina's path through the first round, has since taken them almost single-handedly (literally, in the quarter-final against England last weekend) through to face the West Germans in the Azteca Stadium on Sunday.

Even if Argentina fail to regain the trophy they won in their own homeland eight years ago, Maradona has already been crowned as the individual star of the tournament. Having scored both of the goals in the victory over Belgium on Wednesday, he threatens to overtake Linaker and claim another personal title, that of the leading marksman.

He requires one more to equal the total of England's representative and three to equal Argentine World Cup record that has stood for 56 years. It is held by Stabile, who was credited with eight at the inaugural event in 1930. It would be no surprise if he surpassed both of them.

Nothing he does should surprise anybody any more. Those privileged enough to see his display in the testimonial match for Ardiles at White Hart Lane in May suggested that he would not be able to spread his talent so freely in the confined spaces of Mexico. But he has and against the likes of Italy, Uruguay, England and now Belgium too.

"We marked him well in the first half," Guy Thuis said after his side had become the fourth in line of Maradona's helpless victims. "Two of our players had to fill that role, simply because we did not have one who is capable of doing it on his own."

"We were organized until the second half when he escaped more often and he punished us twice. He is incredible. Although the final should be fairly even, I think Argentina will win because of him." He is not alone in holding that opinion, since the nature of the title game.

"We talked several times during last season," Bilardo said. "Twice in Buenos Aires and three times in Italy. I asked him to devote himself for 30 days just to football. I appointed him captain and told him that he should prove that he is the best player to the world. He is a capable man." Nobody would dare to disagree.

"We followed certain plans in order to reach our initial objective of finishing World Cup group. I advised my players not to argue with the referee or retaliate to fouls. We are strong

but we don't want to hurt anyone." The damage that has been inflicted by Maradona alone has caused the severest psychological pain. Vercautren, France's most experienced international, conceded that Argentina had won "because of him. We were tired as well after our two games against the Soviet Union and Spain but we did better than we expected. If we finish fourth, that will be the best that we have ever done in our history."

Thuis no longer attaches any significance, and little more interest, in tomorrow's meaningless fixture against France at Puebla. "It is not important. The two teams will be so disappointed about not playing in the final. The tournament is over for us and I am not very concerned about it."

"To have reached the semi-finals was an achievement but my players are tired. On Saturday I will play all those who have not participated so far. Our work is not over, though. Scifo and De Mui are only 20, Vervoort 21, Cheseo 23 and Cruz 24. Five of the side have their days in front of them."

But the figure who is expected to be by far the most influential in Sunday's final was born in Buenos Aires on October 30, 1960. At the relatively raw age of 25, Maradona is a phenomenon. The computer, programmed to offer profiles of each player, could come up with only "there is little left to say about him."

Referee Operation Armstrong for final

Romualdo Arppi will become the second successive Brazilian to referee a World Cup final after his appointment for Sunday's game between Argentina and West Germany.

Arppi, 47, from Santos, follows in the footsteps of his fellow-countryman Arnoldo Coello, who handled the 1982 final between Italy and West Germany.

Arppi, who speaks Spanish but not German, took the first round game between France and the Soviet Union and the second round game between Mexico and Bulgaria.

Operation Armstrong for Robson in move

Northern Ireland's World Cup forward Gerry Armstrong, has joined Brighton on a free transfer from West Bromwich Albion.

Armstrong, 32, who has played for Tottenham Hotspur and Watford, agreed terms after talks with Alan Mullery, Brighton's manager.

He has never 30 caps. Mullery plans to use him as a centre forward as there is anxiety over the future of Justin Fashanu, who is still at a Royal Air Force rehabilitation centre recovering from a right knee operation.

Since he returned for his second spell as Brighton manager, Mullery has persuaded five players to sign new contracts and hired Chelsea midfielder Dale Jasper and Armstrong to join the club on free transfers.

End of the road looms for the "supercars"

The end of "supercar" rallying is expected to be announced in Paris today when FISA, the governing body of the sport, will ban highly modified cars such as the Audi Quattro Sport, Metro 6R4, the Ford RS200, the Lancia Delta and the Peugeot 206GT from world championship events.

The move follows a series of fatal accidents involving the supercars which have included serious fires.

FISA are likely to rule that world championship cars should run in Group A, based on standard cars of which more than 5,000 models have been built for public sale. At present, the mainly four-wheel drive, turbo-charged machines only require 200 cars to be sold to qualify.

Three people died on the Portuguese rally in March, when a car crashed into the crowd at high speed and many of the works team drivers later held a meeting and refused to continue the event. On the recent Hessen rally in West Germany, Formula One driver Marc Surer was seriously injured and his co-driver Michael Wyder killed when their RS200 hit trees and burst into flames. Surer is still in intensive care, having only recently come out of a coma following the accident.

But John Devenport, the Lotus sport director of Austin Rover, disagrees with banning cars such as his Metro 6R4 or the Lancia. He attended a constructors meeting in Paris on Tuesday, where the manufacturers were against keeping the supercars.

"The future for Austin Rover in Group A is almost impossible to predict. We don't have suitable Group A cars," said Devenport. "Banning four-wheel drive and turbo cars does not solve the problem of safety. We have had major accidents with our cars and in every case the crews have been all right and there has been no fuel leakage."

"I think it comes down to proper design and preparation of the cars and some manufacturers have not done their job well enough. We have made a huge investment in Group A cars, which we expected to run for at least four years. For FISA to ban such cars now would place us in great difficulty."

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Table listing various sports fixtures including Cricket, Football, and other sports.

CRICKET

Radford's earned chance to test his England nerve

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

If there was a valid excuse for England's batsmen finding runs hard to find in the second Test match at Headingley, there was none for their bowlers bowling as poorly as they did. The selectors will not, I am sure, be unaware of this when they sit down this evening to choose the squad for next Thursday's third Test match against India, sponsored by Cornhill, at Edgbaston.

England's attack last week was Lever, Dilley, Pringle, Embury and Gooch. The last two may be exempted from the general criticism. Embury was under-bowled and Gooch was a make-weight. The others were out-bowled by Madan Lal and Binny, who, in their previous 66 Test matches, had taken only 99 wickets between them at 41 apiece.

It was profoundly ironic that the estimable Lever, whose accuracy is a by-word, should have been the one to give India a flying start. His first eight overs cost 25 runs. Together with Gifford, Pocock and Underwood, he is the most experienced bowler in the world today, in terms of wickets taken; but he is not as good as he once was, just as golfers do not commonly, the first green, when they reach a certain age.

Not that it is necessarily a matter of age. At Brisbane on the MCC tour of 1958/59 Freddie Brown, the manager, asked whether Brian Statham might share my room. He and Peter Loader were inseparable companions, and Loader had just gone down with flu. With the first Test match a few days away it was vital that Statham, Loader's room-mate, should be spared the bug.

Although Statham was still quite young, we had been on several tours together, and I would never have thought of him as having a nerve in his body. To use the aphorism most

wicket taker in English cricket, which must mean something. Ellison has dropped back for the moment, and Thomas is unsure among wickets, although Foster is, I should like to see Foster and Dilley bowling together. The comparison would be interesting and the first Test match could be effective. With Radford there as well, to put on the brakes, Gating might feel more in control than he did on

his first outing as England's captain. He will want five bowlers this time, I imagine, if only on principle. In most recent Test matches at Edgbaston, as at Headingley, four would have been enough.

The selectors may be expected to resist the call to bring back other old-timers (as they did Lever) to try to teach those in possession a lesson in professionalism. Boycott is mentioned most of all in this regard, with a miss and a hit. In the game with him, and Radley and Gifford following along. All five are over 40. But the fielding has to be taken into account, and important as it is to stop the present, the future is to be considered. If we were going nowhere this winter, rather than to Australia, there would be more to be said for bringing Boycott and Gooch together for one last outing.

Underwood, who, given the chance, would have bowled well at Headingley.

As it is, Lamh will probably make way for Gower. Lever for Radley, and a possible Chris Smith for David Smith of Worcestershire. Lamh has become very much a part of the furniture, having missed neither a Test match nor a one-day international since coming into the side in 1982. He has looked splendidly and raised many a drooping spirit. But a highest score of 67 in his last 29 Test innings is no longer the form of a number four or five. It seems only fair to give someone else a chance to test his England nerve.

More cricket, page 38

Even Statham had Test butterflies

often applied to David Gower, he was perpetually "laid back" - except, as it was to find out, on the morning of a Test match. He could have put on a blindfold and still have put the ball on the spot. He was renowned for his accuracy. Yet when the Test dawned, he had butterflies in his stomach.

So, at Headingley, did Lever. Nerves, you see, affect bowlers as well as batsmen. In the West Indies last winter, England's faster bowlers also gave too much away. Botham, Ellison, Thomas and Foster all conceded runs in the Test matches at between 3.3 and 4.2 runs an over. There was a basic lack of control - of disciplined bowling as there was at Headingley. This being so, the time has come to see how Radford fares as a properly accurate bowler at this level. For the last season and a half he has been the steadiest

Poet who was an institution

The McGonagall of the Oval

A familiar and affectionately held character in the London Oval - and other London cricket grounds, but especially the Oval - at the beginning of this century was Albert Craig, the "Surrey Poet". You may still see his photograph, looking rather like a Methodist revival preacher, in the Oval pavilion.

Craig was a Yorkshireman, born in 1850, but he died of his life as a Post Office clerk, came south at the age of about thirty, and discovered an unusual, indeed unique way of earning a living. He wrote topical verses about the events at cricket matches, printed them on his own small press, and hawked them round the Oval. He had considerable success. By the time anyone wondered whether he had any authority to do it, he had become an institution, and was allowed to carry on, a friend of the players as well as the public, until his death in 1909.

This may have been an instance of Craig remembering his Yorkshire origins, but in his writing he was often generous to counties other than Surrey. He wrote a stirring tribute to G L Jessop, which certainly had a memorable opening line: *Hail! Prince among smiters, all hail!*

Howe's fame spreads o'er mound - What a chorus of cheers When our favourite appears, When bowlers and fielders turn pale.

In the third verse, his metrical weakness trips, but he makes a brave recovery: *You may perhaps get a "duck" now and then, Like Tom Hayward and other scores of players, who have been paying a visit to the west. Yes, Cheltenham delights in her own, In the glorious achievements he's won. "Here's your health", I'll be brief, You're a practical chief, As you stand undismayed at your goal.*

Towards the end of his life, Craig perhaps became a little overbearing, as such people do when they come to think of themselves as "characters". He was not a paralyzing badness, but his literary style tempered a curative facility of cliché with a dire metrical uncertainty. But Craig himself made no claims for his artistic merits. Once on his peregrinations a spectator called out, "Call yourself a poet? Why, I could write better poems myself!" to which Craig courteously replied, "Doubtless, sir, or doubtless - but could you sell them?" And such was the rapport with his customers, and his cheerfulness, that even if he had been a better writer, he would long since have been forgotten.

Alan Gibson

ROWING

Henley officials get in the mood for marching

By Jim Ralston

Henley Royal Regatta's officials were on the march yesterday and will be again tomorrow. Yesterday, Mr Peter Cogh, QC, chairman of the regatta's management committee, presided over the administrative staff of 20 from their plush new £1 million headquarters alongside Henley Bridge. There must have been some heavy hearts when they reached their destination - the regatta city inside the stewards' enclosure from where they will run the Royal Regatta.

From there they can hear, if the wind is right, the plaintive wails of frustrated coaches begging their crews to "hold their shins to" or "steady on the slide" and in almost all cases "will come". This evening the gullionette begins to drop with qualifying races (7pm) in the Double Sculls. Thames, Visitor's, Wythles, Britannia, Silver Goblets and the Diamonds' for places in the first round of the Royal Regatta which starts this year on Wednesday. The qualifying races this evening take the form of timed head races over the full regatta course.

Malcolm signs

The Shrewsbury goalkeeper Paul Malcolm is to join Bournemouth for a fee of £5,000. Malcolm, aged 21, Bournemouth's first close-season signing, was previously with Rochdale.

YACHTING

Hindered Martin limps in for a moral victory

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

John Martin, one of the South African entrants in this year's BOC single-handed Round the World race which starts from Newport at the end of August, scored a significant victory over three of his solo rivals when his 60ft Tuna Marine Voortrekker became the first monohull to finish the Carlsberg Transatlantic race.

Martin and Rob Sharp, his crewman, finished eight hours behind Robin Knox-Johnston's catamaran British Airways to take sixth place. Despite losing both self-steering and headsails during the 3,000-mile voyage from Plymouth.

OTHER SPORT

ATHLETICS: International match: England v United States (at Glasgow). CRICKET: West-Indies tour: West Indies v Middlesex. Women's first Test match: LEEDS: England v India. HOCKEY: Tottenham v Ipswich. Soccer: Denmark v Malaysia. Soccer: United States v Ireland. Soccer: New Zealand v Bermuda. Soccer: Netherlands v Gibraltar. Soccer: France v Yugoslavia. Soccer: Scotland v Championship. Soccer: Scotland v Championship. Soccer: Scotland v Championship.

MOTOR RALLYING

End of the road looms for the "supercars"

The end of "supercar" rallying is expected to be announced in Paris today when FISA, the governing body of the sport, will ban highly modified cars such as the Audi Quattro Sport, Metro 6R4, the Ford RS200, the Lancia Delta and the Peugeot 206GT from world championship events.

The move follows a series of fatal accidents involving the supercars which have included serious fires.

FISA are likely to rule that world championship cars should run in Group A, based on standard cars of which more than 5,000 models have been built for public sale. At present, the mainly four-wheel drive, turbo-charged machines only require 200 cars to be sold to qualify.

Three people died on the Portuguese rally in March, when a car crashed into the crowd at high speed and many of the works team drivers later held a meeting and refused to continue the event. On the recent Hessen rally in West Germany, Formula One driver Marc Surer was seriously injured and his co-driver Michael Wyder killed when their RS200 hit trees and burst into flames. Surer is still in intensive care, having only recently come out of a coma following the accident.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Cricket is in a Bracewell has the students a spin... in sight can pair... are too slow

BBC 1

6.55 Ceebeef AM. 6.56 Breakfast Time with Debbie Greenwood and Nick Ross. Weather at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 8.35; sport at 8.40, 7.40 and 8.45; exercises at 8.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop music news at 7.15 and 8.15; Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report at 8.32; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.17. The weekend's best food buying advice; and the latest pop music news. The guests include actor Simon Ward. 9.20 The Parent Programme. Elsa Ferré of the National Children's Bureau with a guide to parents on the best of the playgroup, nursery school or day care; and an examination of child-minding. (r) 9.35 The Parent Programme. School. 10.50 Ceebeef. 1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart. Includes news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 Regional news and weather. 1.30 Mr Benn. (r) 1.45 The Weekend. The fifth day's play. Introduced by Harry Carpenter. 4.12 Regional news. 4.15 The Amazing Adventures of Tony Hawk. (r) 4.20 Doganlian and the Three Musketeers. Cartoon series. (r) 4.45 Feet and Faces. Video fun for the young. 5.10 Gentle Ben. Adventures of a young boy with a pet bear. 5.30 Cup Report. 5.35 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 6.30 London Plus. 6.35 Living in London. 7.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 7.05 London Plus. 7.10 Living in London. 7.40 No Place Like Home. Domestic comedy series starring William Gault as the father, tonight reluctantly coming to terms with the fact that his own, unmarried, son is about to make him a grandfather. (r) (Ceebeef) 7.45 Dynasty. Alexis discovers the existence of a long-lost Carrington and makes plans to bring him from Australia to stir up more of the Carrington residence. (Ceebeef) 8.00 News with John Humphrys and Andrew Harvey. 8.30 Big Deal. Robby Box, a schoolboy, is asked to kick the cards habit for the sake of Jan, becomes half-owner of the Dragon Club. His hopes are short-lived when a criminal associate of his partner makes an appearance on the scene. (r) (Ceebeef) 10.20 Mastermind. As a taster to Sunday night's final, Magnus Magnusson introduces the five finalists - Michael Fomby, s character surveyor from Andrew; Philip McDonald, a schoolboy from Liverpool; Henry Farquhar-Smith, a teacher from Stamford; Jennifer Keaveney, a careers information officer from Canterbury; and Owen Gunnell, a schoolteacher from Balham. 10.35 Wimbledon 86. Desmond Lynn introduces the Match of the Day. 11.25 Film: The Silence of Donald Lennox (1979) starring Lee Van Burbon and Paul Sorvino. A made-for-television drama, based on a true case, about a 20-year-old deaf and dumb boy accused of murdering a prostitute. Because he could not defend himself, he is sent to an institution and his lawyer, also deaf, begins a five-year crusade for justice for his client. Directed by Frank Perry. 1.10 Weather.

TV-AM

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Nick Owen and Jayne Irving. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; financial news at 8.35; sport at 8.40, 7.40 and 8.45; exercises at 8.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop music news at 7.15 and 8.15; Lynn Faulds Wood's consumer report at 8.32; a review of the morning newspapers at 8.17. The weekend's best food buying advice; and the latest pop music news. The guests include actor Simon Ward. 9.20 The Parent Programme. Elsa Ferré of the National Children's Bureau with a guide to parents on the best of the playgroup, nursery school or day care; and an examination of child-minding. (r) 9.35 The Parent Programme. School. 10.50 Ceebeef. 1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Maura Stuart. Includes news headlines with subtitles. 1.25 Regional news and weather. 1.30 Mr Benn. (r) 1.45 The Weekend. The fifth day's play. Introduced by Harry Carpenter. 4.12 Regional news. 4.15 The Amazing Adventures of Tony Hawk. (r) 4.20 Doganlian and the Three Musketeers. Cartoon series. (r) 4.45 Feet and Faces. Video fun for the young. 5.10 Gentle Ben. Adventures of a young boy with a pet bear. 5.30 Cup Report. 5.35 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 6.30 London Plus. 6.35 Living in London. 7.00 News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 7.05 London Plus. 7.10 Living in London. 7.40 No Place Like Home. Domestic comedy series starring William Gault as the father, tonight reluctantly coming to terms with the fact that his own, unmarried, son is about to make him a grandfather. (r) (Ceebeef) 7.45 Dynasty. Alexis discovers the existence of a long-lost Carrington and makes plans to bring him from Australia to stir up more of the Carrington residence. (Ceebeef) 8.00 News with John Humphrys and Andrew Harvey. 8.30 Big Deal. Robby Box, a schoolboy, is asked to kick the cards habit for the sake of Jan, becomes half-owner of the Dragon Club. His hopes are short-lived when a criminal associate of his partner makes an appearance on the scene. (r) (Ceebeef) 10.20 Mastermind. As a taster to Sunday night's final, Magnus Magnusson introduces the five finalists - Michael Fomby, s character surveyor from Andrew; Philip McDonald, a schoolboy from Liverpool; Henry Farquhar-Smith, a teacher from Stamford; Jennifer Keaveney, a careers information officer from Canterbury; and Owen Gunnell, a schoolteacher from Balham. 10.35 Wimbledon 86. Desmond Lynn introduces the Match of the Day. 11.25 Film: The Silence of Donald Lennox (1979) starring Lee Van Burbon and Paul Sorvino. A made-for-television drama, based on a true case, about a 20-year-old deaf and dumb boy accused of murdering a prostitute. Because he could not defend himself, he is sent to an institution and his lawyer, also deaf, begins a five-year crusade for justice for his client. Directed by Frank Perry. 1.10 Weather.

BBC 2

6.55 Open University: Management and the School 7.20 Weekend Outlook. Ends at 7.25. 9.00 Ceebeef. 1.55 Wimbledon 86. Action from the Centre and Number One Courts on the first day of the 100th Championships. Introduced by Harry Carpenter. The commentators are Dan Maskall, John Barrett, Gerald Williams, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Bill Trott, Alan Jones and Virginia McKenna. 8.30 Gardeners' World. Geoff Hamilton and Clay Jones visit Hertford House, Cambo, Northumberland, the home of Frank and Marjorie Lawley. Ten years ago they decided to turn a derelict acre of farmyard into an English country garden, and among the results are a physic garden full of aromatic and medicinal herbs, arranged in random clumps of colour and a walled garden, essential when 700 feet up without any tree protection, with over 2,000 hardy plants in beds of individuality. 9.00 Entertainment USA 2. Introduced by Jonathan King in Dallas. For Worth, Houston and San Antonio. 9.30 The World at One. News with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen. Includes a report on the ability of our legal system to meet the demands of modern-day justice. Weather. 7.50 Book Choice. David Lodge reviews Vikram Seth's The Golden Gate, a story of tangled relationships in California's ' yuppie' belt. 8.00 What the Papers Say, with freelance journalist, Michael Leapman. 8.15 Look at Family. Robin Bailey, from Michael and Benny Reid, prompted by Diane Nord, reminisce about the entertainers and entertainments of the 1950s. 9.00 International Athletics. The McVie's Challenge match between England and the United States from Gateshead International Stadium. The commentators are Alan Parry and Peter Matthews. (Ceebeef) 9.15 The Practice. Drama serial set in a modern Health Centre. (Oracle) 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Maryn Lewis. The Leon Programme. In The Next Paper War: The Battle of the Evenings. John Taylor reports on the growing threat to the Standard's five year monopoly of the London evening newspaper market. Followed by LWT news. 11.00 Hawaii Five-O. Steve McGarratt solves another sun-kissed crime. 11.50 Film: The Humiliated (1978) starring Richard Kiel, Barbara Bach and Arthur Kennedy. Science fiction thriller set in a post nuclear world in which a mad scientist has created a mutant human with which he plans to take over the world. Directed by George B. Lawton. 1.30 Night Thoughts.

CHANNEL 4

2.15 Their Landshark House. (r) 2.30 Grove Music. The Grove, better known as the Notting Hill Gate district of London, is a hot-bed of musical expression. This programme explores its diversity and includes performances from a 1980 concert during the area's carnival featuring Arthur, Sons of Jah, Brimstone and Junior Brown, who also talk about their musical background. (r) 3.25 Asian Arts. In part two of the series on Asian arts in Britain. The Arts Arts Group, Sharifuddin, Great Indian Theatre, and Alpina Sen Gupta entertain. 4.15 Arrow to the Sun. An animated film based on a Pueblo Indian tale. 4.30 Dancer's Days. The final episode of the week and Julia is followed and watched by a strange man. 5.00 The Chart Show. Pop music charts from the UK, country and overseas. 5.45 Revid. A review of the week's video releases. 6.00 News. The week's guests are Billy Ocean, Princess and Matthew Davis. 6.30 Tube Special: Wham! Paula Yates talks to George Michael and Andrew Ridgeley on the eve of their farewell concert at Wembley Stadium. The programme includes excerpts from their best video and television performances and clips from their celebrated tour of China. 7.00 News. Four news with Peter Sissons and Nicholas Owen. Includes a report on the ability of our legal system to meet the demands of modern-day justice. Weather. 7.50 Book Choice. David Lodge reviews Vikram Seth's The Golden Gate, a story of tangled relationships in California's ' yuppie' belt. 8.00 What the Papers Say, with freelance journalist, Michael Leapman. 8.15 Look at Family. Robin Bailey, from Michael and Benny Reid, prompted by Diane Nord, reminisce about the entertainers and entertainments of the 1950s. 9.00 International Athletics. The McVie's Challenge match between England and the United States, from Gateshead International Stadium. The commentators are Alan Parry and Peter Matthews. (Ceebeef) 9.15 The Practice. Drama serial set in a modern Health Centre. (Oracle) 10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Maryn Lewis. The Leon Programme. In The Next Paper War: The Battle of the Evenings. John Taylor reports on the growing threat to the Standard's five year monopoly of the London evening newspaper market. Followed by LWT news. 11.00 Hawaii Five-O. Steve McGarratt solves another sun-kissed crime. 11.50 Film: The Humiliated (1978) starring Richard Kiel, Barbara Bach and Arthur Kennedy. Science fiction thriller set in a post nuclear world in which a mad scientist has created a mutant human with which he plans to take over the world. Directed by George B. Lawton. 1.30 Night Thoughts.

CHOICE

Friday night summertime TV, they say when we are supposed to hang up our brains, forget the worries of the week slump in our armchairs and relaxes of undemanding entertainment wash over us. And, with too striking exceptions, tonight's television conforms with that pattern. The only problem with these two odd-man-out is that you are going to need strong stomachs to cope with them. Not that this should be any difficulty if you have managed to survive all the previous series editions of the Channel 4. YOUR LIFE IN THEIR HANDS (BBC2, 8.30pm), compared with which tonight's film about a young lady whose back is sliced off, is a practically bloodless (only two tablespoons of gore are shed). It helps, too, that the surgeon who performs the operation is also a bit of a comic. While looping wires around the steel rod that will bring the spine back to true rather than the baroque sticks we use to tie up tomato plants, he makes the observation that the next time the girl goes through an airport metal-detection test, she will have an awful lot of explaining to do. EXTRA ACCENT AND THE ECSTASY CHASE (4, 10.30pm), a film about infertility and how medical science is trying to get round it, rightly assumes that we are going to watch this private misery, then we ought to be able to take everything the film throws at us, both emotionally and surgically. Hence the close-ups of sliced scrotums, and womb mucus, and blocked Fallopian tubes, and the birth of a baby. And hence the sad stories of guilt feelings by childless couples, and the hopes - some dashed, some fulfilled - of those who try for a test-tube baby. (E) Hom of its visual dimension, George Etherege's comedy of manners, THE MAN OF MOORE (Radio 3, 7.45pm) is devilishly difficult to follow, and I was forced to rely on familiar voices (Jacquianna Massey and the late-remembered Nigel Stock) to supply the compass points. I desperately needed to get through this witty piece of 17th century droll.

Radio 2

On medium wave. See Radio 1 for VHF listings. On the hour (except 8.00pm). Cricket scoreboard at 7.30pm. Wimbledon starts at 8.00 (midnight). 8.00pm. 4.00am Cliff Barry (6.30 Ray Moore (5.30) Derek Jameson (5.30) Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young (10.30) 11.57 News. 12.00 Close-down. WHF: Open University. From 10am to 6.55. Sinterkaste. Radio 2 On medium wave. See Radio 1 for VHF listings. On the hour (except 8.00pm). Cricket scoreboard at 7.30pm. Wimbledon starts at 8.00 (midnight). 8.00pm. 4.00am Cliff Barry (6.30 Ray Moore (5.30) Derek Jameson (5.30) Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young (10.30) 11.57 News. 12.00 Close-down. WHF: Open University. From 10am to 6.55. Sinterkaste. Radio 2 On medium wave. See Radio 1 for VHF listings. On the hour (except 8.00pm). Cricket scoreboard at 7.30pm. Wimbledon starts at 8.00 (midnight). 8.00pm. 4.00am Cliff Barry (6.30 Ray Moore (5.30) Derek Jameson (5.30) Ken Bruce 11.00 Jimmy Young (10.30) 11.57 News. 12.00 Close-down. WHF: Open University. From 10am to 6.55. Sinterkaste.

Radio 3

On medium wave. VHF variations at end of Radio 3 listings. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.10 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.15 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.20 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.25 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.30 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.35 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.40 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.45 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.50 Quarter in A 288; (r) 7.55 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.00 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.05 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.10 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.15 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.20 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.25 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.30 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.35 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.40 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.45 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.50 Quarter in A 288; (r) 8.55 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.00 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.05 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.10 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.15 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.20 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.25 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.30 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.35 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.40 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.45 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.50 Quarter in A 288; (r) 9.55 Quarter in A 288; 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Lloyd hangs around for the practice

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Chris Lloyd had a match point in the second set but took an hour and 55 minutes to beat Pam Casale of New Jersey 6-0, 5-7, 6-1, at Wimbledon yesterday.

Mrs Lloyd, three times champion, won 10 of the first 11 games and six of the last seven. In between, Miss Casale raised the level of her game to win six games out of seven at a time when Mrs Lloyd was immersed in one of those Centre Court trances that sometimes afflict even the best of players.

For most of the match Mrs Lloyd played remarkably well, better in fact than she needed to. Her anticipation was such that she usually seemed to have advance notice of the next question Miss Casale would ask her. It did not matter much whether Miss Casale stayed back, as she usually did, or went to the net. Mrs Lloyd had all the answers.

When Miss Casale was serving at 1-4 and 0-40 in the second set, it seemed that within minutes both would be back in the dressing room. That was when Mrs Lloyd became absent-minded and Miss Casale began to play very well indeed. At 5-4 Mrs Lloyd had a match point but put her backhand into the net. A similar error eventually cost her the set but she was to lose only 12 more points. In short, Mrs Lloyd was never in danger of defeat but was grateful for some sharpening exercise.

In the Royal Box, Geoff Boycott must have sympathized with her during that long period when nothing much would go right. There are times when even the most gifted of batsmen cannot find a gap in the field.

Two of the best pairs of legs in women's tennis vanish from the singles field. Lisa Bonder, who was beaten by Anne Minter, of Melbourne, and Marcela Mesker, who had to retire from her match with Lori McNeil of Houston. Miss Mesker slipped, fell, and displaced a knee cap.

This is turning out to be a hazardous tournament for the ladies. It is not much consolation that the revolution twice forecast in these columns has happened. The ball girl has gone to work on the Centre Court for the first time in the history of the championships.

In considering the tournament's medical implications, one has to express some surprise at the explosive power of Mike Leach's first service. Leach, left-handed, is enviably well-built but by no means a superman. So how on earth does he manage to hit the ball so awfully hard?

I consulted two experts in muscles and all that stuff. One talked about the rotator cuff and ancillary help from legs, hips and trunk. The other likened the combination of shoulder, elbow and wrist to the steering wheel of a fine sports car but added: "It needs direction." All that needs to be added is that Leach was beaten 7-6, 7-6, 6-2 by Brad Gilbert.

The most interesting service on view yesterday was not Leach's. It was that of Milan Srejber, who is 6ft 7 1/2 in tall and - just to tidy up the details - takes a size 13 1/2 in shoes. When Srejber needs a classy pair of walking shoes, large cows live in dread. Standing on the wrong end of Srejber's first service is like loitering at street level and coming under fire from an upstairs window.

The velocity of that service remains hazardous even when the ball has rebounded from court-side furniture. And the sight of 6ft 7 1/2 in of tennis player doing double-knee jumps, just to loosen up, is enough to remind any opponent of the importance of going to church on Sunday. Heinz Gunthardt demonstrated yesterday that he is a better player than Srejber. But Srejber beat him anyway.

Like Srejber, Miloslav Mecir is a Czechoslovak. Other than that, the contrast between them is striking. Mecir is a gentle, dreamy, unassuming man who looks no kind of professional sportsman - not, anyway, until one notices the anticipation and loping strides that seemingly make him omnipresent. They call him "the big cat". Mecir is deceptive, too: his shots are difficult to "read".

Mecir is an enthusiastic angler who knows how to play his fish. On grass courts, he needs a harpoon rather than a fishing rod - but he knows more about this kind of tennis than Ulf Stenlund does. The Swede was hooked and landed.



Anne Minter (above left) recovered to defeat Lisa Bonder (right), as Henri Leconte (below) beat Colin Dowdeswell in straight sets. (Photographs: Suresh Karandia and Harry Kerr)

No 9 seed yields to Hobbs's pluck

By David Powell

Anne Hobbs, having survived near defeat by the lowly ranked Briton, Belinda Borneo, on Wednesday, yesterday achieved the finest Wimbledon victory in 10 years of playing the tournament. Miss Hobbs, aged 26, from Cheshire, defeated the No 9 seed, Zina Garrison, of the United States, to reach the last 32 of the women's singles.

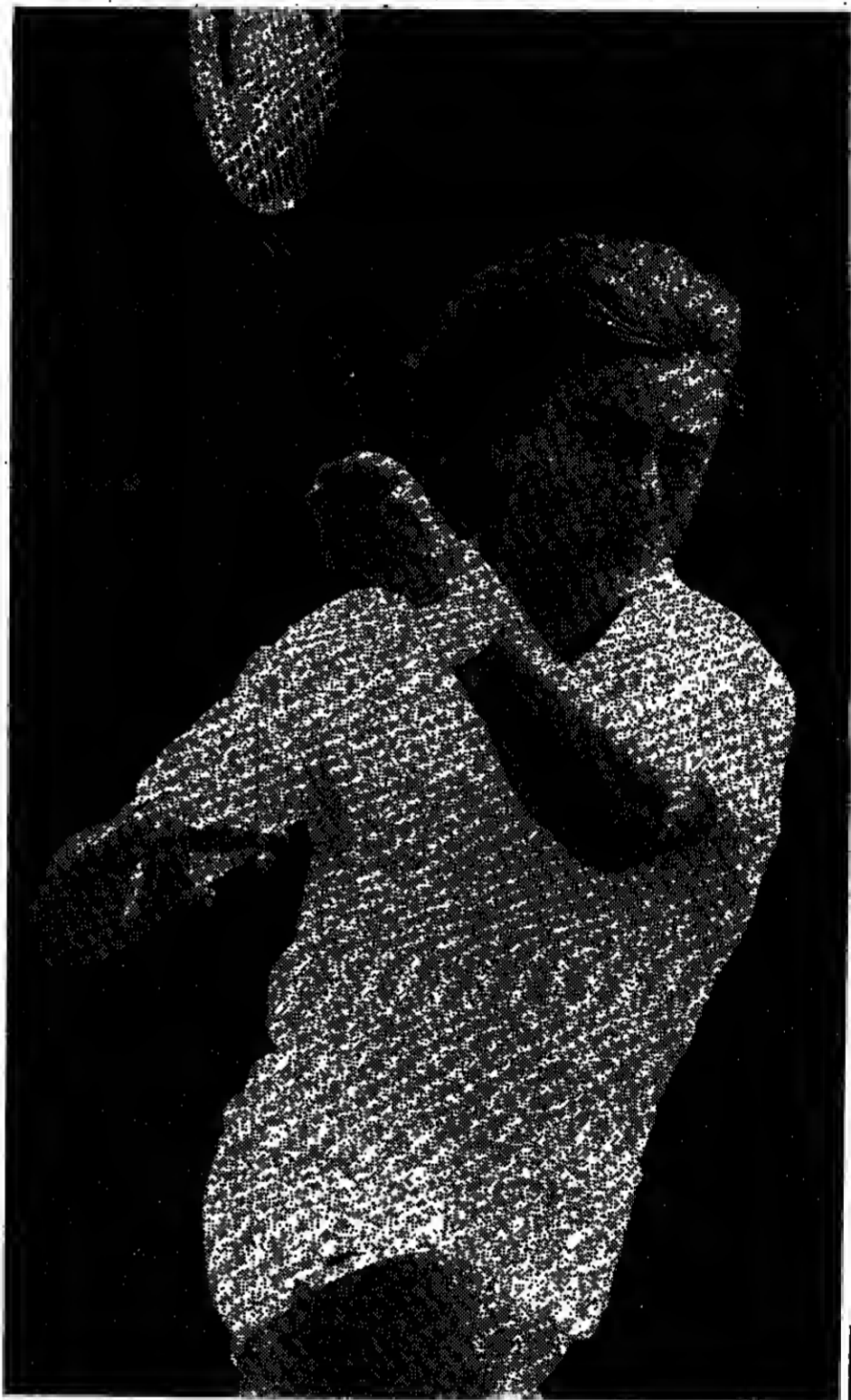
Miss Garrison fought her way into the semi-finals last year, at which stage she ran into Martina Navratilova. Yesterday the American encountered the greater determination which has been evident in the performances of most British players (John Lloyd excepted) this week and lost 6-4, 0-6, 6-4.

Miss Hobbs, the national champion, built on her moment of luck in the final set when a return of the American's service from the baseline hit the net, appeared to die, but trickled over. That gave her the crucial break in the fifth game and, with every point that she won earning applause from the crowd on court two, she kept her composure to the end.

Miss Hobbs said: "I started to get blitzed in the second set so I changed my pattern. I started to lob her and hit low slices at her and get a lot more balls into court to make her play a bit more."

Miss Hobbs, who is 41 places beneath Miss Garrison's tenth position in the world rankings, added: "I am just as good as a lot of players and this match showed I can hold it together. I have never done it consistently before but have been this year."

The British No 3 has twice reached the fourth round and to do so again will need to beat the unseeded Robin White, of the United States.



SPORT IN BRIEF

Castle's spirit thrills fans

By David Powell

Andrew Castle, who spent his first night at Wimbledon walking the streets because he had nowhere to stay, found a place in the hearts of the British public yesterday with the most courageous performance by a home men's singles player since John Lloyd put out the No 4 seed, Roscoe Tanner, in 1977.

Castle, aged 22, needed a wild card to gain entry into the championships but came within three games of defeating Mats Wilander, the Swede, who had been seeded to play Ivan Lendl in the final. He eventually lost 4-6, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4, 6-0.

Castle, from Tamerton, is unranked in Britain but performed well enough on the satellite circuit to persuade Paul Hutchins, the national team manager, that he should be nominated for an invitation to play the singles here. On Sunday night, before he was due to play his first round match, he refused to stay in a flat he was renting because it was damp and was unable to find hotel accommodation until two o'clock in the morning. Castle showed the same strength will yesterday against an opponent who, despite his tender years (Wilander is still only 21), has played in all of the last three Australian finals, winning two. Castle was not afraid to involve himself in rallies against a player who, with his clay court experience, is perfectly suited to manoeuvring rather than the serve and volley tactics which tend to be more profitable on grass.

It was one of those matches in which you did not have to watch the tennis to know who was winning the points: every time Castle struck a winner there was a thunder of applause but when Wilander replied the quiet was deathly.

Castle might have sown up the match in straight sets had his service been less erratic. He experienced little difficulty in the first, although Wilander did have two points for the first break in the tenth game and took the set with a fierce backhand return of service.

The Briton won each of his next three service games with an ace but was broken to trail 3-4. At 3-5 double faults began to appear more regularly in Castle's game and he had to save two set points before pulling back to 4-5. But, finding inspiration for the first time against Wilander's service, allowing the Swede only one point, an ace, he drew level and at that stage looked capable of taking a two sets to love lead. He will, perhaps, look back on the tie-break as his ruin. He served two doubles, the only points won against service, as Wilander triumphed in the shoot-out 7-3.

Castle did rather better in third set tie-break but the burden of expectation from the crowd on court one began to weigh too heavily on his mind. It seemed that the only person in the arena who wanted Wilander to win was Wilander and he had his way.

Leconte in control

By Richard Evans

There was a time when Henri Leconte was considered such a wild young man that the French federation threw up their hands with a great Gallic shrug and allowed Ion Tiriac to take control of his career.

The extent of the talent, of course, was never in doubt, but even Tiriac, not a man to tolerate any nonsense, found the delightful and maddening Henri a bit much and as soon as the Romanian guru saw the mighty Boris looming on the horizon, Tiriac and Leconte parted with a friendly handshake.

Now, as Colin Dowdeswell discovered on court two yesterday, Leconte, married and matured, is only wild in spasms and the spasms are becoming less detrimental to his chances of victory. Even in a swirling wind Leconte exposed the limitations in Dowdeswell's hit-and-run style of tennis and woo 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

Hepatitis took Leconte off the circuit for the first four months of the year, a setback that made his fine performance in reaching the semi-final of the French Open all the more praiseworthy. The resolution Leconte displayed in fighting his way back to fitness with the help of the former French No 1, Patrice Dominguez, revealed the new seriousness that has lifted the level of his tennis.

Dowdeswell did his best and even broke serve to lead 3-1 in the second set. But the British No. 3, a bright and intelligent man with a faraway look in his eyes, never exudes an air of confidence on court and by the time Leconte had whipped another top-spin backhand past the end of his nose, Dowdeswell seemed resigned to the fact that Leconte, for all his eccentricities, is a very formidable player indeed.

Bassett in debt to her family

Carling Bassett has been leading two lives - those of a grieving daughter and a winning tennis star. Now, she says, the two are coming to terms with each other.

The 18-year-old Canadian, seeded 11th, advanced to the third round at Wimbledon yesterday beating Rosalyn Fairbank of South Africa 6-1, 7-6.

It was her second tough game of the tournament, following a three-set first round match against Britain's Glynis Coles. She dropped the opening set 6-1 before winning 1-6, 7-6, 6-1.

Her father, John Bassett, a former Canadian Davis Cup player and later owner of the Tampa Bay Bandits football team, died last month after a long struggle with cancer. His death came less than two weeks before the French Open championships.

Miss Bassett decided to play at Roland Garros, but, at her request, none of her family went to Paris to watch her. At Wimbledon she has them around her.

"My sister (Heidi) is here and my mother is too. I am still a little bit uncomfortable, but it's good to be with them."

ATHLETICS

Coe's race in Holland crucial for Harrison

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

Rob Harrison has every right to feel that being named captain of England for tonight's McVitie's Challenge match against the United States in Gateshead is a dubious distinction in the light of his exclusion from the Commonwealth Games team. But considering what captaincy did for Ray Wilkins and Mike Gating, it could also be an invitation to further disaster.

"It is ironic isn't it," Harrison said laconically yesterday, "being named captain of a team you are not even part of in three weeks time". But, in fact, Harrison still feels that he has an outside chance of taking the 1,500 metres place being left open for Sebastian Coe in England's Commonwealth Games team for Edinburgh.

In Hengelo, The Netherlands, this evening Coe will run a 1,500 metres against José Abascal, the Olympic bronze medal winner, having switched from the 800. "If Coe runs well in Hengelo, I don't think he'll have any problem getting selected," Harrison said. "But if he doesn't, I am trying to get into the race against him in Stockholm next week. There seems to be some hesitancy on Coe's part to let me into the race in Stockholm."

There has been talk of him making a world record attempt, and this is from a guy who was too injured to run the AAA last weekend. Harrison's criticism of Coe is due to the fact that the Olympic champion did not turn up at Crystal Palace last weekend to dispute his place for Edinburgh in what were originally called the final Commonwealth Games trials. The further irony is that Harrison is still the fastest man in the Commonwealth so far this year at 1,500 metres, with the 3min 35.74sec he ran in winning the UK Championships last month. He runs the 1,000 metres tonight. Willie Banks, the world triple jump record holder has described his collection of colleagues as "the best American team to leave our shores since the 1983 world championships". But they have not exactly raised a storm in Gateshead, since the majority of the team are unknown outside the U.S. The focus will still be on local hero, Steve Cram, who runs a mile against Peter Elliott, the man who is to partner Cram at 800 metres at the Commonwealth Games. This will be the first opportunity to assess Cram's form at his world record distance and the race should be relatively fast since James Mays has been conscripted to set the pace, as he did 11 months ago in Oslo when Cram set the current world record. That, incidentally, is the last time that Cram ran a mile.

Big match dilemma

The publication of next season's Football League fixtures has produced a match on October 25 which threatens to adversely affect the attendance at the first rugby league international between Great Britain and Australia. With Old Trafford chosen as the venue for the match, the Rugby League were expecting a large attendance including thousands of Manchester United football supporters.

But with the football fixtures matching Manchester City against Manchester United at Maine Road on the same day, officials at the Rugby League headquarters in Leeds - who described the fixture clash as "a sickening blow" - are now hoping to persuade the two football clubs to arrange an alternative date for their match.

Holding on

The British yachting team still have a chance of winning the Jaguar Cup series against the United States at Cowes, thanks to a successful protest. The Americans were first over the line in the first four races, to take what seemed to be a winning lead, but the fourth race has now been awarded to Britain. The fifth race also went to Britain and so the home team are only trailing 2-3 in the best of seven series. Racing yesterday was postponed because of rough conditions in The Solent.

Double take

Oldham rugby league club completed the signing yesterday of two Australian players - Gary Bridges, aged 24, a stand-off half, and Bruce Clarke, aged 28, a 16-stone prop. Both play first-grade rugby in Sydney. Bridges for Balmain and Clarke for Western Suburbs.

Gills in trouble

Gillingham, who narrowly missed promotion from the third division last season, are facing a winding-up order from the Inland Revenue. It has been claimed the Kent club owes £700,000 of which £160,000 is due to go to the tax man. The Inland Revenue say that unless a substantial amount is paid to them by July 16, they will enforce the order.

Carrying on

Ray Prosser has been re-elected as coach to Pontypool, the Welsh rugby union champions, for the 18th season in succession. Prosser first took the role in 1969 after a playing career in which he won 22 Wales caps and toured New Zealand in 1959 with the British Lions. His assistant, Ivor Taylor, has also been re-elected.

Triple bid

The Abercorn club, in Paisley, are to stage the Gateway British Isles bowls championship and home internationals from July 7 to 11. Attempting to add to his collection of triples trophies will be David Bryant, England's former world champion, who will be partnering David Rhys-Jones and Keith Frost.

Just rewards

Northamptonshire have awarded county caps to their two Northampton-born all-rounders, Duncan Wild and David Capel.

Honours even

Diego Maradona, of Argentina and Manuel Negrete, of Mexico, have unveiled plaques in the changing rooms of the Azteca Stadium in Mexico City honouring them for scoring the two finest goals seen at the stadium during the World Cup. World Cup news, page 37

BASKETBALL

EBBA give in to the top clubs' demands

Basketball's own "Super League" rebels have won their battle for greater power. The country's top clubs will be allowed to run the first division of the men's national league themselves from the start of the 1987-88 season. The English Basketball Association (EBBA) said it would not be possible to hand over before that date and the clubs accept that view. John Deacon, the chairman of a company who represent many of the clubs, said: "We can now face the future with optimism."

Plea to MPS on loss of playing fields

Peter Lawson, a top sports administrator, is urging Parliament to debate the declining games opportunities for schoolchildren. As secretary of the Central Council of Physical Recreation, he wants a full debate and a free vote on what he says are "escalating problems" caused by the loss of school playing fields and other publicly-owned sports spaces. Yesterday he sent a letter to the chief whips of both the Conservative and Labour Parties, saying: "As the national association of sport in this country it is the duty of the CPCR to draw to the attention of Parliament the devastating damage a British society caused by this willful neglect of, and casual indifference to, sporting facilities and arrangements for the young people of this country."

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To: Philip Barnes, Hill Samuel Investment Services Limited, NLA Tower, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR9 6BP. Make a local call today on LinkLine: 0345 581481. I'd like to know more about the Hill Samuel Managed Fund.

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